Mean daily temperature for the last seven days ..... 28 2-7°
Average daily percentage of sunshine for last seven days 56 3-7%
Average mean daily temperature from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. for the last seven days..... 27½°

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 7:23; sets, 4:19. Mean temperature yesterday, 24. Weather today, fair; no change. Sunshine yesterday, 81 per cent of possible.

NO. 14,136—43RD YEAR | COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915 | PRICE FIVE CENTS

State Historical and Natural History Society

GREAT BRITAIN SEES GRAVITY OF WAR SITUATION JUSTIFIES INTERFERENCE WITH COMMERCE

Admits American Protest Is Theoretically Correct, but Says Practice Is Impossible

Preliminary Reply to Washington Note Leaves Question Open to Further Correspondence: Insists That Empire Must Take Every Precaution to Prevent Aid Reaching Enemy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Great Britain's preliminary reply to the note from the United States government requesting an improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet was made public here and in London today by mutual agreement between the state department and the British foreign office.

The British communication concurs in the view of the United States that commerce between neutral nations should be interfered with only when imperatively necessary, and officials of the Washington government construed it as conceding that the principles expressed by the American note were just and upheld by the previously accepted usages of international law.

The only formal comment made tonight was contained in a brief statement issued by Secretary Bryan, which said:

"This answer being preliminary and not being intended as a complete reply, we will postpone comment until the full answer is received."

Concedes America's Contentions.

Briefly, the British note, while conceding the principles of the American government's contentions, points out difficulties in actual practice, refers to alleged fraudulent practices by shippers and cites statistics showing an increase, rather than a decrease, in certain neutral commerce, in support of Great Britain's suspicions that Germany and Austria have been indirectly obtaining contraband through neutral countries. The note asserts, however, that Great Britain "will make redress" whenever the action of the British fleet "may unintentionally exceed" the limits of international law.

While they are generally reserved in their comments, it may be stated authoritatively that high officials of the United States government regard the tone of the note as entirely friendly and believe, moreover, that the discussion which will follow it will be conducted on in the same vein, with a desire on the part of both countries to reach a satisfactory understanding.

Claim Statistics Misleading.

The admission by Great Britain of one of the chief points in the American note—that the relations between neutrals were those of normal times, of peace and not of war—was gratifying to officials who believed that the controversy would now resolve itself into a frank discussion of what were the actual necessities of the case which impel interference by a belligerent when suspecting that the ultimate destination of a neutral cargo is belligerent territory.

The statistics, brought forth to show that commerce between the United States and neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria has increased materially since the outbreak of the war, were regarded here as misleading. It was pointed out that in view of the breaking down of the normal routes of commerce with Germany and Austria, many noncontraband products had been shipped through neutral countries. Similarly, the neutral countries, which previously had obtained much of their supplies from belligerents, were now importing from the United States.

Explain Copper Increase.

As to the increase in shipments of copper to Italy, it was pointed out that the Italian ambassador here already had explained that Italy, which had previously obtained copper from Germany and Austria for her manufactures, now was forced to import from the United States, because of the embargo on exportation which the belligerents themselves had imposed. The American government contends, moreover, that if some copper has reached the belligerents through neutral countries, it is the duty of the British to make more effective arrangements with those neutral countries.

The admission of Great Britain that as to foodstuffs and conditional contraband, Lord Salisbury's doctrine, quoted in the American note, would be followed in practice by the British, foodstuffs being held up only when destined to an enemy force, also was pleasing to American officials.

There is every reason to believe that the United States will not accept the view of Great Britain that cargoes must be taken into port for extended examination. While statistics advanced show that only 45 cargoes out of 773 have actually gotten into the prize courts, officials here note that no mention is made in the British note of the great number of American cargoes detained and subsequently released.

Indirect Effect on Commerce.

It was not the loss already suffered by American commerce which brought for the the American note, but the desire to prevent commerce in the future from being obstructed. The United States also laid stress on the effect which the detentions already made had had on shippers, who hesitated to export cargoes on account of the hazards involved and what was termed the indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules.

Officials regard as novel the argument of Great Britain that it could not give unlimited adherence to the rules with respect to conditional contraband and destined for belligerent countries, because Britain's enemies had departed "from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity." It was suggested that American commerce should not be forced to suffer because of in-

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LONDON PAPERS APPROVE REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

EXPECT SQUARE DEAL BY UNITED STATES

Insist Nothing Should Break Friendly Relations Between Nations

LONDON, Jan. 11. (Monday)—The London morning newspapers, in commenting on the reply of Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, to the protest of the United States government over delays to American cargoes through their being held up for examination by British warships, confine themselves in the main to expressions of complete approval of the foreign secretary's handling of the difficult and delicate subject.

Recognizing that the reply is only a preliminary one, the newspapers refrain from any detailed argument or criticism, but express satisfaction over the spirit of cordial frankness with which they assert Sir Edward has met the American arguments.

The figures quoted by Sir Edward of American trade are held to present a strong case from the British standpoint, and the government is fully supported by the newspapers in its view that, while all possible concessions should be made where only questions of procedure are concerned, England's position in the war precludes any real change in policy.

Expect Square Deal.

The Daily Mail expresses confidence that the American people will ungrudgingly recognize many merits in Sir Edward Grey's communication.

"It is prompt, candid, pertinent and conciliatory," says the Daily Mail, "and while it does not profess to be exhaustive, it brings most of the American assertions and complaints to the touchstone of fact. In tone and spirit, it conforms to that ideal friendly frankness which the United States government suggested as the right note."

There is little doubt, says the Daily Mail, that the bulk of copper shipments to neutral countries since the war began were destined for Germany, and there is still less doubt that copper shipments not genuinely destined for neutral countries should be stopped.

"Indeed," the Daily Mail says, in conclusion, "when taken in conjunction with the concessions he is able to announce, Sir Edward's reply will, we believe, satisfy the American nation that there is very little left for two businesslike nations to differ about."

Emphasize Friendship of Nations.

Quoting the figures given by Sir Edward Grey of American exports to neutral countries which "have a German destination," the Daily Chronicle says that, confronted by them, "a citizen of a country like ours, which, be-

(Continued on Page Three)

REPUBLICANS PLAN SHIP BILL DEFEAT

Democrats Charge Filibuster Is Being Organized; Suffrage Act Up Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—With another week of the short session of congress passed into history, administration leaders are growing more apprehensive about the legislative program outlined by the president and they enter upon this week with firmer determination to exert every effort to make progress.

Republican senate leaders have concentrated their forces on the government ship purchase bill, which they insist should not be passed at all and discussion of which they have promised shall be prolonged as much as possible.

Although the Republicans deny it, Democratic chieftains have openly charged that their tactics have assumed the form of a filibuster against the ship purchase measure, and they are threatening to demand night sessions. In the event of such a development, some Republican leaders have stated that it would be no easy task to break a quorum and thus add to the delays of legislation.

Besides the appropriation and ship purchase bills, the only other of the measures urged by the president ready in the senate is the water power site leasing bill, which had been completed by the public lands committee. The committee now is at work on the bill to open up the mineral resources.

Philippine Bill Still Pending.

The Philippine bill still is under consideration in committee and tomorrow Secretary of War Garrison will present to the committee his views on the proposal to enlarge Philippine self-government and extend them the promise of ultimate independence.

The house on Tuesday will be the mecca for champions of woman suffrage and antisuffragists who are gathered here from all parts of the country. On that day a vote is to be taken on Representative Mondell's resolution to provide for submission of a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage.

Both houses will have before them tomorrow the report of the conference committee on the immigration bill, which will be in the hands of the president within a few days. The bill retains the literacy test, but contains stricken out amendments to exclude the Japanese and to exempt Belgian refugees from the literacy test for a period of a year after the European war.

Some opposition to striking out the Belgian amendment is expected in the senate but Democratic leaders insist that the conference report will be adopted.

MINE WORKERS TO BUY ARKANSAS COAL FIELDS

New Way Found for Settling Labor Dispute: Union Would Become the Employer

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 10.—The United Mine Workers of America have offered $200,000 for the holdings of the Bache-Denman Coal company in the Hartford valley of Arkansas, it became known here tonight. It was believed here that the deal would be consummated within a few days and thus bring to an end the troubles in the coal mining region.

Under the terms of the offer, all difficulties growing out of troubles between the coal company and miners are to be dropped. This would include the dismissal of the company's suit for $1,450,000 damages against the United Mine Workers of America, the local unions in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and the national officers in connection with the destruction of four company's surface plants at Prairie creek last July. It was understood that creditors of the Bache-Denman syndicate, 10 of whose companies are now in the hands of a federal receiver, have approved the plan.

It was asserted that the union intends operating the mines for the benefit of its members temporarily, and unless they can be sold at a profit, will retain them for operation on a cooperative basis.

Surface Submarine Is New Menace to Great Battleships

LONDON, Jan. 11—(Monday)—The Times' naval correspondent comments on a new danger from submarines. He says the battleship Formidable was manifestly torpedoed by a submarine acting on, and not below, the surface. The time and general circumstances, he argues, make it impossible that the boat was submerged.

"The expected has happened," says the correspondent, "and the submarine has taken the place of the destroyer as a torpedo user. To submerged activities in daylight, the submarine has now added those of a surface boat by night. By day it still must continue to work by stealth, awaiting its prey; but at night it can boldly sally forth and, protected by its comparative invisibility, can search for a target to attack.

"It appears to work singly, but later on it may do its hunting in packs."

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, NOW IN COMMAND OF GERMAN NAVY

AMERICANS VISIT THE POLISH BATTLE FRONT

Ambassador and Party See Terrible Ravages of War in Western Zone

PETROGRAD, Jan. 11. (via London, Monday).—During a visit to Warsaw by George T. Marye, the American ambassador to Russia, and a party from the embassy, Mrs. Marye and Secretary Raymond Baker, took occasion to make a trip near the battle line in Poland. They were escorted by a director of the Red Cross hospital.

Mr. Baker, in recounting details of the experience, said:

"At one point we were close enough to hear the intermittent spitting of the machine guns. In the marvelously constructed underground rooms, we saw the soldiers, then off duty, gathered around small fires and singing. By peering through chinks between the sandbags lying on top of the trenches, we could see the curious view of the country between us and the fighting.

"The features which most impressed Mrs. Marye were the utter devastation of the country everywhere, scarred by battle, and the stream of homeless and helpless refugees, scantily clad and shivering, without the slightest idea whither they are bound.

Mrs. Marye Visits Wounded.

"Our objective point was the field hospital to which the wounded were being brought in automobiles and wagons. Mrs. Marye spent some time here and visited every one of the wounded, to whom she distributed cigarettes.

"In this hospital were wounded of all degrees. Some, only trivially hurt, stood up and bowed to the ambassadress; others lay between life and death. The hardiness and endurance of these Russian soldiers struck us as marvelous.

"Returning to Warsaw, Mrs. Marye visited other hospitals, one of which contained 2,000 beds, and where the patients are looked after by 50 surgeons and 400 nurses, the latter being volunteers from the best families of Russia and Poland."

American Doctor Tells of Work.

A letter from Edward H. Egbert, chief American Red Cross surgeon, in charge of the Kiev hospital, states that 340 patients have been admitted since December 5, of whom only one has died.

Dr. Egbert writes further:

"Today, Russian Christmas, all who were able to walk or well enough to be carried, gathered in a large empty ward, where they were entertained by professional English comedians out of a job. We had a Christmas tree and presents, including war sweaters and cigarettes, were given to each patient. The American surgeons and nurses gave a watch as a present to each of 70 members of the sanitary squad. A regular American Christmas dinner was served to all patients able to eat one.

"I am now attempting to arrange to have our party sent to some point where we can be of more use and see more active service."

GERMANS EVACUATE LILLE

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Monday).—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Boulogne asserts that confirmation has been obtained of the rumors that the Germans have evacuated Lille and that the city is now virtually in the possession of the British.

STRIFE HAS BECOME "SHOVEL WARFARE"

Winter Practically Causes All Operations to Be Called Off in Europe

BERLIN, Jan. 10. (Via London.)—Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, in a review of the situation during the last week in the western theatre of the war, comments on the effect produced on the operations by the weather, which, at a big sporting event, is capable of interfering seriously with the performance.

"Before the war," says Major Moraht, "no one would have believed it possible that even a peace maneuver, to say nothing of actual warfare, would be called off because it was too wet, too cold or too cloudy, but in this modern shovel warfare the German operations in Flanders have been seriously affected. The weather conditions are a mixed evil, however, since they affect the Anglo-Belgian offensive also.

"On the rest of the western front," continues the correspondent, "it has been shown that the so-called German defensive is able to reap more offensive successes than is the offensive of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief. In the Argonne region, heavy French losses are the only result of repeated attempts to force back the Germans.

Major Moraht compares the German position at St. Mihiel to an arrow which the allies are vainly endeavoring to extricate from their flesh. He explains the long pause in the German forward movement at St. Mihiel as due to a higher strategic reason, there being little use in pushing the offensive until the full rewards for having obtained the present position are reaped.

Many Perish in Swiss Avalanche

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 10.—A number of persons have perished in avalanches following the heavy snowfall during the past few days. Twenty-two students who were skiing near Navoss were overwhelmed and three were killed.

A gang of workmen, who were clearing the snow from a blocked road near Sommajun and Engadine, were surprised by a huge avalanche and four killed, while a young woman Alpinist, Lydia Affolter, perished in a slide near St. Moritz.

Jews in Palestine in Deplorable Condition

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Monday).—The Jewish Chronicle's Jaffa, Palestine, correspondent, who has just been expelled from the country, wires his paper from Alexandria that the Jewish colonists in Palestine are in deplorable circumstances.

"There would have been a big death roll," the correspondent adds, "except for the invaluable work of the American relief fund. The Turkish army in southern Palestine numbers 100,000 men. It is impossible to feed those troops from the countryside, as the natives have no food except bread and oil."

GERMAN AERIAL FLEET AGAIN ACTIVE; RAIDERS PAY VISIT TO DUNKIRK

Thirty Bombs Dropped on City; British Forces Are in Possession of Lille

Little News Penetrates Thick Screen of Censorship of Belligerents; Bulgarian Minister Leaves for Rome to Ascertain Position of Italy in Threatened Spreading of Conflict

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Neither in the east nor the west do the operations of the opposing forces show any material change so far as the official statements issued by the French, Germans and Russians disclose. But a late dispatch from Boulogne declares that the Germans have evacuated Lille and that that city is virtually in the possession of the British.

Dunkirk has been bombarded again by German aeroplanes. Thirty bombs were thrown, but the Havas agency reports that the victims were few and the material damage was unimportant.

It is also reported that a Zeppelin airship and three German aeroplanes passed over Furnes, Dunkirk and Calais Saturday night apparently headed for Dover, but late advices say that no hostile aircraft has been sighted at any point along the English coast.

The British reply to the American note occupies the attention of the British press and public, in the absence of any important news from the battle fields. The German and French official reports of the most recent fighting in the western field are almost a repetition of those issued on preceding days.

Allies Superior in Artillery.

The British eye-witness, who has been the official historian of events at the front, lays stress on the important part played by the artillery and high explosives in modern warfare and claims superiority for the allies in artillery, which is being used to its full strength.

From the coast to the river Lise, where the country is under water and the rivers are flooded, the big guns have been engaged continuously, but the water and mud prevent the infantry from coming into action. Along the Aisne valley, however, and through the Champagne district, as far as western Argonne, the French are pushing their offensive and organizing the ground which they have gained. These gains have been made at heavy cost.

In the western Argonne, the Germans also claim to have made gains and to have repulsed an attempt by the French to carry their trenches in the Weve and in Alsace.

News From East Meager.

The only news from the east is the German report that the Russian offensive toward Mlawa has met with no success, their force having been driven back.

In the Caucasus, the Turks have made a stand on the frontier near Kara Urgan, and are heavily attacking the Russian lines.

Seemingly the Russians believe the report that the Turkish cruiser Goeben, formerly of the German navy, has been damaged, for their Black Sea fleet, which is superior to the Turkish fleet without the Goeben, has been attacking Turkish ports and destroying shipping.

There is no development in the near east beyond the report from Sofia that M. Gueshoff, the former Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, is leaving for Rome on a semi-official mission, the object of which is to ascertain the attitude of Italy toward the possible future coordination of Italo Bulgarian interests in the European war.

HEAVY GUNS COUNT FOR MUCH IN WAR

Military Theories Are Being Modified, Says Expert, in Review of Conflict

LONDON, Jan. 10. The conclusion is reached by an official observer attached to British headquarters at the front, in a report sent out from there under date of January 8, that heavy guns are of supreme importance in modern warfare.

"Experiences in this war have caused many profound modifications of theories commonly held before it broke out," he says. "But no factor was so underestimated as the effect of high explosive projectiles fired by guns and howitzers.

"The opening of the war found the allies in a position of inferiority to the enemy in this respect—an inferiority which, however, has since been made good, and the Germans are now experiencing to a far greater extent than before the devastating effects of these missiles. The success of the Japanese at Port Arthur had given an inkling of the potentialities of the heavy howitzer when employed against permanent fortifications, but the decisive effect of high explosives against troops in the field, in well concealed intrenchments, has come as a complete surprise.

Gunner Comes Into His Own.

"The gunner, and more especially the garrison gunner, has come into his own, for this arm of the service has assumed importance greater probably than it has ever before possessed, and certainly greater than it has known since the time of Napoleon, who, an artillery officer himself, placed great reliance on the moral and material effect of the fire of massed batteries concentrated against that section of the enemy's line which it was his intention to take. But for the last 100 years, against troops in the field, artillery has, generally speaking, been depended upon to create a moral effect rather than to achieve any great material result, and it has been reserved for this war to prove that it is the chief agent in destroying the enemy's power of resistance.

"It is extremely hard to conceal the position of batteries from aerial observers and once their position is disclosed to the gunners and the exact range obtained, it is not long before whole lengths of trenches will be blown in and entanglements and every form of obstacles, however ingenious, swept away.

"That the moral effect is very great is shown by written and verbal evidence from prisoners who lately have been captured.

"The allied artillery is gradually assuming a superiority over the German, a factor of great importance in the prosecution of our general offensive."

Belgian General Asked for Death Instead of German Imprisonment

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Telegraaf from Brussels says a court-martial at Liege has sentenced the retired Belgian general, Gustave Fife, and Lieutenant Gille to life imprisonment on a charge of assisting five young Belgians to reach Holland and join the Belgian army in France.

"The general at the trial," the correspondent adds, "asked for a death sentence, saying he disliked imprisonment. He told the court that Emperor William was a rascal. The general was sent to Glatz, Prussia, to the same prison where Burgomaster Max of Brussels is held."

Missionaries Reported Starving in Holy Land

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Hundreds of missionaries and other religious workers in the Holy land are facing starvation, according to reports received today by Rev. Godfrey Schilling of the Franciscan order, commissary general for the Holy land in the United States.

In response to early reports of trouble, the matter was taken up with the state department. Thus far, however, efforts to arrange for the care of the sufferers have been unavailing.

16 GERMAN AEROPLANES SEEN OVER THE CHANNEL

LONDON, Jan. 11—(Monday).—The Times asserts that 16 German aeroplanes were seen over the English channel on Sunday morning. Evidently they contemplated a raid on England, according to the Times, but apparently the pilots found the conditions too bad to continue the journey, for they turned their machines and steered in the direction of Dunkirk.

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Score ONE For Prometheus

Thomas A. Edison Will Have to Devise a New "Fire Proof" Material Now That His "Absolutely Indestructible" Plant Has Burned.

When the model "fire-proof" plant of Thomas A. Edison at West Orange, N. J., burned down a few weeks ago Edison said, "If we'd only had steel sashes and wire glass and other fire-proof materials, the plant would have been saved."

In short, he passed judgment on all fire-proof buildings and found them wanting whenever there is any wood in them. The ordinary fire fighter, who draws $100 a month, more or less, say there is no such thing as a fire-proof building, as long as there is wood in it. Thomas A. Edison has had to admit they are right and he is wrong. His buildings were not fireproof. They would not be fireproof if they had iron sash and fire glass, unless all the wooden furniture was thrown out.

When Prometheus risked having his heart eaten out by the eagle in order to bring fire to man, he bequeathed something to human kind which man has been unable to control. The city ordinances are very lax with their fire laws in this country as compared with the laws in Europe. There every precaution is taken against fire, while in America every possible risk is taken. The average city ordinance classes many buildings as fire-proof while in reality they are only slow-burning buildings.

That has been proven in several big New York fires. The most emphatic proof was at Edison's model plant. Heat from the wooden sashes, wooden floors, wooden furniture and even wooden partitions, which some cities allow in "fire-proof" buildings, melt the concrete and steel and the flames leap through the roof and onto the next plant.

City ordinances do not require that fire-proof buildings be equipped with fire escapes. Such buildings rarely prove death traps because the tenants usually have time to escape. Yet many lives have been lost in "fire-proof" buildings.

The fire at West Orange probably will serve one useful end. Thomas A. Edison has never had the problem of fire-proof buildings brought home to him with such force before. He doubtless will spend considerable of his wonderful energy in perfecting a fire-proof structure.

The story of Thomas A. Edison always brings admiration, but none of his achievements have ever brought forth as much admiration as the story of his actions when his plant was burning. Before the fire was out he went to his room and began drawing plans for a new plant. He is nearing his three score years and ten mark, yet he goes after his work with the enthusiasm of youth. He is not planning to retire. Edison will die with his boots on.

MRS. EDISON, TOO, PLAYS HEROIC PART.

It was a wonderful story of optimism and determination such as only a much younger man might be expected to have which Mrs. Thomas Edison told in relating the conduct of her husband during and immediately following the recent destruction of his great electrical plant. It was none the less a story of her own optimism and helpfulness to her genius husband in a time when destruction comes along to erase the work of long and laborious years.

In fact Mrs. Edison played a heroic part in the drama of wreck and loss and death which made up the burning of the plant at West Orange, N. J., a few nights ago. It was she who directed the saving of the valuable books and notes and many scientific treasures contained in the inventor's laboratory and library, and it was she who calmed her husband and helped him to rest so that he might immediately take up the work of planning and rebuilding the plant.

"When the flames commenced leaping from one building to another it struck me as though everything was doomed to go," said Mrs. Edison, on the afternoon following the night of the fire. "I thought of Mr. Edison's treasured works in his laboratory. I knew the loss of those things meant the loss of everything so dear to him.

"I asked him if he was not going to order that those things be taken out and from the path of flames.

"'No, I don't want to save those things,' he said. 'What I wanted saved most particularly of all were his old notebooks, which contained so much valued material.'

"'If those things don't mean much to you, they are worth much to me,' I told him. We were surrounded by a number of the most devoted employes a man ever had. 'What shall we do?' they begged. I said, 'Save everything in the library.' They all pitched in, and in a few minutes had everything out, including the entire library of several thousand books.

"Mr. Edison came back from the fire shortly after midnight. Then he went to his room and busied himself all night with plans for new buildings. At 5 o'clock he decided to go to bed. He never sleeps more than two or three minutes at a time, and in a few minutes was up again.

SHE CALMED HER HUSBAND AT FIRE.

"He wanted to rush down to the factory and get busy with his men. I begged him not to go down. Then I telephoned to the office and told them to replace to their natural positions all the books and other office belongings which had been removed. I wanted everything in such condition that it would appear natural when Mr. Edison went to his office. All the time he was insistent upon going down, but I calmed him down and kept him here.

"At 10 o'clock they telephoned from the office that everything was straightened out and for him to come down. But at that time he was all tied up with reports and plans, so I did not tell him. At 1 o'clock he went to sleep. He is up in his room now, and he will not be disturbed for anything in the world."

During the relation of her story Mrs. Edison betrayed no emotion over the loss, which has been estimated at more than $4,000,000.

This picture of extraordinary optimism and determination throws new light on the quality of the genius which has startled the world with the number and significance of its inventions. Through the smoke of great loss the "wizard" saw brightest of all a model plant improved upon by his destructive experience. While the fire was still adding loss to loss, the 67-year-old inventor was busy drawing up the plans for the new plant.

"I'm thinking about what I am going to do tomorrow," he said. "Of course, this was a great demonstration of concrete, of which most of the buildings were built, but I do not generally conduct such expensive experiments. There was insurance on some of the wooden buildings, put on without my knowledge, but on most of the buildings there was no outside insurance. Many years ago I abandoned an old mill. The insurance companies refused to insure it. They thought the moral risk was too great. I said to myself that they would never get another chance to insinuate that any one might burn down a building to get the insurance.

"If we'd only had steel sashes and frames in the windows of the concrete buildings, wire glass, etc., the concrete buildings wouldn't have gone. Henry Ford says that he has steel sashes and I know that nearly all the modern concrete buildings have them. That is what we ought to have had, and you may be sure I'll order these steel sashes tomorrow, and the wood in our concrete buildings will go.

"We shall find a place for most of our employes at once, or as soon as we can. We shall split the work up outside and use part of the battery building, which was not harmed.

"No, the fire will not interfere with my experiments. The place where I spend my money was not destroyed, but the place where I make it was," he said, referring to the fact that his laboratory was saved.

Last June Commissioner Adamson of the New York Fire Department brought suit against a property owner, considered responsible for a fire, for payment of the estimated cost of extinguishing the fire, this to be considered as a test suit. The suit, which was decided unfavorably to the city, was carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which has ordered the payment to the Fire Department of $1,500 by the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation, owners of a factory building in which occurred a fire which Commissioner Adamson estimated cost the department that amount in extinguishing it. The action was based upon the contention that the corporation was to blame for the spread of the fire beyond the basement of the building, because it had ignored an order of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to install automatic sprinklers. The decision was concurred in unanimously by all the Judges, who found "no difficulty in holding that the defendant's failure to obey the orders of the Fire Commissioners was both culpable and negligent."

This action is believed to be the first of this character ever brought in America, and to establish the power of the city, under certain sections of the charter, to recover the cost of extinguishing fires due to "willful and culpable negligence" of owners of buildings in which fires occur; and the Commissioner has announced his intention to force payment of this kind in the future.

Such negligence cannot, of course, be proved in the majority of cases. In this case the defendant was practically violating the law in that he failed to follow legally authorized instructions to install sprinklers. Where no ordinance or instruction has been violated, however, the existence of "willful or culpable negligence" would probably be questioned by a jury and even by a Judge.

The City Charter also provides that in case of fire resulting from such negligence "or criminal intent or design" the parties responsible shall "be liable in a civil action for the payment of any and all damages to persons or property, the result of such fire." A claim based on this clause would probably stand a better chance with a jury, on the general feeling that, as between an individual and a corporation, municipal or other, the individual should always be favored. (Question: If the damaged property is insured, could the insurance company collect from the party responsible?)

In Germany practically the same rule holds, but with the very important difference that the owner of property where fire originates is held guilty until he proves his innocence. There are very few fires in Germany.

THOMAS A. EDISON in different poses and two fire scenes where fires destroyed "fire proof" buildings.

RISE OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS TO A PLACE IN THE SUN DATES BACK TO THE DAYS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT

We must go back to the days of Frederick the Great to find the first German yearnings for "a place in the sun." Frederick had the name of King. He wanted the respect of one. His superb army battered on the doors of Europe until it was given him.

Prussia was supreme in Germany. Austria, with its name of empire, was a less mighty State. Had Frederick's successor, Frederick William II, been a man of his iron will perhaps the Hohenzollerns might have been Emperors then. His only contribution toward Prussian greatness was the restoration of the German language, which Frederick the Great seldom used.

After the Napoleonic meteor had flashed through Europe the Hohenzollerns took up their quest of a "place in the sun" in earnest. Frederick William IV aspired to be Emperor. But he was weak. His brother succeeded him as King, the same King who was made Emperor under the title of William I at Versailles in 1871.

The name of Emperor was not enough for William I, nor his chancellor, Bismarck. They had seen how easily the French Empire crumbled at the touch of a sword. Why not Russia, England, Austria, the ring of empires that hemmed the imperial Germany on every side?

The successor of William I, a weak Prince, lived only three months after taking the title of Emperor. Fate saw to it that no weak man headed the Hohenzollerns when a strong one was needed. William II, a grandson of William I, was crowned. Germany procured a master who would find a "place in the sun" for his dynasty and his people if human effort could procure it.

Bismarck forgot some of his ruthlessness. So William II shelved him. Germany began to increase its armies and industries with a feverish activity. The War Lord won his title early, although it was many years before he actually went to war.

It is curious to notice what a composite of all the Hohenzollerns who have gone before William II is. He has the military ambition of Frederick the Great. He has a passion for erecting great buildings. He has encouraged industry and trade in every conceivable way. He has whisked up and down his empire almost like his predecessors did the little state of Brandenburg, scolding, threatening, coaxing, coddling his people.

During his reign Germany has made an advance in commerce almost miraculous. Its population has increased until it seemed there was no room for more. German ships sailed every sea. German goods were hawked in the marts of every land, from civilization to savagery.

The nation set out to acquire colonies where it was hoped, a part of the surplus population and industry could be kept under the imperial flag. Carefully, methodically and systematically, as is the German method, the Kaiser's flag went up on every bit of unclaimed land over the globe. But in comparison with the older nations he found a pitifully small amount.

The road to the sun was blocked at every turn—France, England, Russia, even little Portugal, Holland and Belgium held more overseas land. But mostly it was England that stood in the way, so gradually Germans began to believe it was the parent island of Great Britain that kept them from world empire.

A considerable school of historians and philosophers, following Treitschke, came into being, which, no doubt, had some influence on this trend of German thought.

The building of a navy was Germany's first challenge for world empire. England watched the puny fleet in the Baltic expand and grow until it reached second place. Great Britain no longer could maintain its two-power standard, but concentrated the entire battle fleet in the North Sea to checkmate Germany.

So, the course of the Hohenzollerns has run toward "a place in the sun." "Out of the dreary marshes and sand dunes of Brandenburg has arisen an empire of world importance," Herbert Caxton says. And if the present war should end with Germany victor the family once scorned by Dukes may have Kings for serving men.

Sticks to Shoes.

Captain Clarence J. Fogg, mariner and shoe cutter, aged 61, has been elected Mayor of Newburyport.

"You can say for me," he said, "that Cap'n Fogg has been elected captain of the craft; that he will steer a straight course; that all hands will be on deck when eight bells strikes, and that all laggards will get what the last man out of the fo'castle gets when watch is called."

The morning after election at 6:30 he was at his bench—cutting shoes.

He will be there every morning at 6:30 until he is inaugurated.

Then he will stop cutting shoes at $1.32 per case of thirty-six pairs and become Mayor of Newburyport at $1,200 a year.

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State Historical and Natural History Society

GREAT BRITAIN S[illegible]S GRAVITY OF WAR SITUATION [illegible]TIFIES INTERFERENCE WITH COMMERCE

Admits American Protest Is Theoretically Correct, but Says Practice Is Impossible

Preliminary Reply to Washington Note Leaves Question Open to Further Correspondence; Insists That Empire Must Take Every Precaution to Prevent Aid Reaching Enemy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Great Britain's preliminary reply to the note from the United States government requesting an improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet was made public here and in London today by mutual agreement between the state department and the British foreign office.

The British communication concurs in the view of the United States that commerce between neutral nations should be interfered with only when imperatively necessary, and officials of the Washington government construed it as conceding that the principles expressed by the American note were just and upheld by the previously accepted usages of international law.

The only formal comment made tonight was contained in a brief statement issued by Secretary Bryan, which said:

"This answer being preliminary and not being intended as a complete reply, we will postpone comment until the full answer is received."

Concedes America's Contentions.

Briefly, the British note, while conceding the principles of the American government's contentions, points out difficulties in actual practice, refers to alleged fraudulent practices by shippers and cites statistics showing an increase, rather than a decrease, in certain neutral commerce, in support of Great Britain's suspicions that Germany and Austria have been indirectly obtaining contraband through neutral countries. The note [illegible], however, that Great Britain "will make redress" whenever the action of the British fleet "may unintentionally exceed" the limits of international law.

While they are generally reserved in their comments, it may be stated authoritatively that high officials of the United States government regard the tone of the note as entirely friendly and believe, moreover, that the discussion which will follow it will be carried on in the same vein, with a desire on the part of both countries to reach a satisfactory understanding.

Claim Statistics Misleading.

The admission by Great Britain of one of the chief points in the American note, that the relations between neutrals were those of normal times, of peace and not of war, was gratifying to officials who believed that the controversy would now resolve itself into a frank discussion of what were the actual necessities of the case which impel interference by a belligerent when suspecting that the ultimate destination of a neutral cargo is belligerent territory.

The statistics brought forth to show that commerce between the United States and neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria has increased materially since the outbreak of the war, were regarded here as misleading. It was pointed out that in view of the breaking down of the normal routes of commerce with Germany and Austria, many noncontraband products had been shipped through neutral countries. Similarly, the neutral countries, which previously had obtained much of their supplies from belligerents, were now importing from the United States.

Explain Copper Increase.

As to the increase in shipments of copper to Italy, it was pointed out that the Italian ambassador here already had explained that Italy, which had previously obtained copper from Germany and Austria for her manufactures, now was forced to import from the United States, because of the embargo on exportation which the belligerents themselves had imposed. The American government contends, moreover, that if some copper has reached the belligerents through neutral countries, it is the duty of the British to make more effective arrangements with those neutral countries.

The admission of Great Britain that as to foodstuffs and conditional contraband, Lord Salisbury's doctrine, quoted in the American note, would be followed in practice by the British, foodstuffs being held up only when destined to an enemy force, also was pleasing to American officials.

There is every reason to believe that the United States will not accept the view of Great Britain that cargoes must be taken into port for extended examination. While statistics advanced show that only 16 cargoes out of 773 have actually gotten into the prize courts, officials here note that no mention is made in the British note of the great number of American cargoes detained and subsequently released.

Indirect Effect on Commerce.

It was not the loss already suffered to American commerce which brought for the the American note, but the desire to prevent commerce in the future from being maltreated. The United States also laid stress on the effect which the detentions already made had had on shippers, who hesitated to export cargoes on account of the hazards involved and what was termed the indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules.

Officials regard as novel the argument of Great Britain that it could not give unlimited adherence to the rules with respect to conditional contraband and destined for belligerent countries, because Britain's enemies had departed "from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity." It was suggested that American commerce should not be forced to suffer because of in-

(Continued on Page Three)

LONDON PAPERS APPROVE REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

EXPECT SQUARE DEAL BY UNITED STATES

Insist Nothing Should Break Friendly Relations Between Nations

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(Monday)—The London morning newspapers, in commenting on the reply of Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, to the protest of the United States government over delays to American cargoes through their being held up for examination by British warships, confine themselves in the main to expressions of complete approval of the foreign secretary's handling of the difficult and delicate subject.

Recognizing that the reply is only a preliminary one, the newspapers refrain from any detailed argument or criticism, but express satisfaction over the spirit of cordial frankness with which they assert Sir Edward has met the American arguments.

The figures quoted by Sir Edward of American trade are held to present a strong case from the British standpoint, and the government is fully supported by the newspapers in its view that, while all possible concessions should be made where only questions of procedure are concerned, England's position in the war precludes any real change in policy.

Expect Square Deal.

The Daily Mail expresses confidence that the American people will ungrudgingly recognize many merits in Sir Edward Grey's communication.

"It is prompt, candid, pertinent and conciliatory," says the Daily Mail, "and while it does not profess to be exhaustive, it brings most of the American assertions and complaints to the touchstone of fact. In tone and spirit, it conforms to that ideal friendly frankness which the United States government suggested as the right note."

There is little doubt, says the Daily Mail, that the bulk of copper shipments to neutral countries since the war began were destined for Germany, and there is still less doubt that copper shipments not genuinely destined for neutral countries should be stopped.

"Indeed," the Daily Mail says, in conclusion, "when taken in conjunction with the concessions he is able to announce, Sir Edward's reply will, we believe, satisfy the American nation that there is very little left for two businesslike nations to differ about."

Emphasize Friendship of Nations.

Quoting the figures given by Sir Edward Grey of American exports to neutral countries which "have a German destination," the Daily Chronicle says that, confronted by them, "a citizen of a country like ours, which, by

(Continued on Page Three)

REPUBLICANS PLAN SHIP BILL DEFEAT

Democrats Charge Filibuster Is Being Organized; Suffrage Act Up Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—With another week of the short session of congress passed into history, administration leaders are growing more apprehensive about the legislative program outlined by the president and they enter upon this week with firmer determination to exert every effort to make progress.

Republican senate leaders have concentrated their forces on the government ship purchase bill, which they insist should not be passed at all and discussion of which they have promised shall be prolonged as much as possible.

Although the Republicans deny it, Democratic chieftains have openly charged that their tactics have assumed the form of a filibuster against the ship purchase measure, and they are threatening to demand night sessions. In the event of such a development, some Republican leaders have stated that it would be no easy task to break a quorum and thus add to the delays of legislation.

Besides the appropriation and ship purchase bills, the only other of the measures urged by the president ready in the senate is the water power site leasing bill, which had been completed by the public lands committee. The committee now is at work on the bill to open up the mineral resources.

Philippine Bill Still Pending.

The Philippine bill still is under consideration in committee and tomorrow Secretary of War Garrison will present to the committee his views on the proposal to enlarge Philippine self-government and extend them the promise of ultimate independence.

The house on Tuesday will be the mecca for champions of woman suffrage, and antisuffragists, who are gathered here from all parts of the country. On that day a vote is to be taken on Representative Mondell's resolution to provide for submission of a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage.

Both houses will have before them tomorrow the report of the conference committee on the immigration bill, which will be in the hands of the president within a few days. The bill retains the literacy test, but conferees struck out amendments to exclude Africans and to exempt Belgian farmers from the literacy test for a period of a year after the European war.

Some opposition to striking out the Belgian amendment is expected in the senate, but Democratic leaders insist that the conference report will be adopted.

MINE WORKERS TO BUY ARKANSAS COAL FIELDS

New Way Found for Settling Labor Dispute: Union Would Become the Employer

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 10.—The United Mine Workers of America have offered $260,000 for the holdings of the Bache-Denman Coal company in the Hartford valley of Arkansas, it became known here tonight. It was believed here that the deal would be consummated within a few days and thus bring to an end the troubles in the coal mining region.

Under the terms of the offer, all difficulties growing out of troubles between the coal company and miners are to be dropped. This would include the dismissal of the company's suit for $1,450,000 damages against the United Mine Workers of America, the local unions in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and the national officers in connection with the destruction of four company's surface plants at Prairie creek last July. It was understood that creditors of the Bache-Denman syndicate, 10 of whose companies are now in the hands of a federal receiver, have approved the plan.

It was asserted that the union intends operating the mines for the benefit of its members temporarily, and unless they can be sold at a profit, will retain them for operation on a cooperative basis.

Surface Submarine Is New Menace to Great Battleships

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(Monday)—The Times' naval correspondent comments on a new danger from submarines. He says the battleship Formidable was manifestly torpedoed by a submarine acting on, and not below, the surface. The time and general circumstances, he argues, make it impossible that the boat was submerged.

"The expected has happened," says the correspondent, "and the submarine has taken the place of the destroyer as a torpedo user. To submerged activities in daylight, the submarine has now added those of a surface boat by night. By day it still must continue to work by stealth, awaiting its prey; but at night it can boldly sally forth and, protected by its comparative invisibility, can search for a target or attack.

"It appears to work singly, but later on it may do its hunting in packs."

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, NOW IN COMMAND OF GERMAN NAVY

AMERICANS VISIT THE POLISH BATTLE FRONT

Ambassador and Party See Terrible Ravages of War in Western Zone

PETROGRAD, Jan. 11.—(Via London, Monday)—During a recent visit to Warsaw by George T. Marye, the American ambassador to Russia, and a party from the embassy, Mrs. Marye and Secretary Raymond Baker took occasion to make a trip near the battle line in Poland. They were escorted by a director of the Red Cross hospital.

Mr. Baker, in recounting details of the experience, said:

"At one point we were close enough to hear the intermittent spitting of the machine guns. In the marvelously constructed underground rooms we saw the soldiers, then off duty, gathered around small fires and sleeping. By peering through chinks between the sandbags lying on top of the trenches, we could see the [illegible] of the country between us and the fighting.

"The features which most impressed Mrs. Marye were the utter devastation of the country everywhere, scarred by battle, and the stream of homeless and helpless refugees scantily clad, and shivering, without the slightest idea whither they are bound.

Mrs. Marye Visits Wounded.

"Our objective point was the field hospital to which the wounded were being brought in automobiles and wagons. Mrs. Marye spent some time here and visited every one of the wounded, to whom she distributed cigarettes.

"In this hospital were wounded of all degrees. Some, only trivially hurt, stood up and bowed to the ambassadress; others lay between life and death. The hardiness and endurance of these Russian soldiers struck us as marvelous.

"Returning to Warsaw, Mrs. Marye visited other hospitals, one of which contained 3,000 beds and where the patients are looked after by 50 surgeons and 400 nurses, the latter being volunteers from the best families of Russia and Poland."

American Doctor Tells of Work.

A letter from Edward H. Egbert, chief American Red Cross surgeon, in charge of the Kiev hospital, states that 340 patients have been admitted since December [illegible], of whom only one has died.

Dr. Egbert writes further:

"Today, Russian Christmas, all who were able to walk or well enough to be carried, gathered in a large airy ward, where they were entertained by professional English comedians out of a job. We had a Christmas tree and presents, including wax sweaters and cigarettes, were given to each patient. The American surgeons and nurses gave a watch as a present to each of 70 members of the sanitary squad. A regular American Christmas dinner was served to all patients able to eat one.

"I am now attempting to arrange to have our party sent to some point where we can be of more use and see more active service."

GERMANS EVACUATE LILLE

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(Monday)—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Boulogne asserts that confirmation has been obtained of the rumors that the Germans have evacuated Lille and that the city is now virtually in the possession of the British.

STRIFE HAS BECOME "SHOVEL WARFARE"

Winter Practically Causes All Operations to Be Called Off in Europe

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—(Via London)—Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, in a review of the situation during the last week in the western theater of the war, comments on the [illegible] of the operations in the north, which [illegible] capable of interfering seriously with the [illegible].

"Before the war," says Major Moraht, "no one would have believed it possible that even a trench campaign, to say nothing of actual warfare, would be called off because it was too wet, too cold or too [illegible], but in this modern shovel warfare the German operations in Flanders have been seriously affected. The weather conditions are a mixed evil, however, since they affect the Anglo-Belgian offensive also.

"On the rest of the western front, continues the correspondent, "it has been shown that the so-called German defensive is able to win more often successes than is the offensive of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief. In the Argonne region, heavy French losses are the only result of repeated attempts to drive back the Germans."

Major Moraht compares the German position at St. Mihiel to an arrow which the allies are vainly endeavoring to extirpate from their flesh. He explains the long pause in the German forward movement at St. Mihiel as due to a higher strategic reason, there being little use in pushing the offensive until the full rewards for having obtained the present position are reaped.

Many Perish in Swiss Avalanche

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 10.—A number of persons have perished in avalanches following the heavy snowfall during the past ten days. Twenty-two students who were skiing near Navoss were overwhelmed and three were killed.

A gang of workmen who were clearing the snow from a blocked road near Samaden and [illegible] were surprised by a huge avalanche and four killed, while a young [illegible] Alpinist [illegible] perished in a high [illegible] St. Moritz.

Jews in Palestine in Deplorable Condition

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(Monday)—The Jewish Chronicle's [illegible] Palestine correspondent [illegible] expelled from [illegible] per from [illegible] the Jewish colonies in Palestine [illegible] deplorable circumstances.

"There [illegible] relief [illegible] for the [illegible] of the American relief fund. [illegible] southern Palestine [illegible] [illegible] troops [illegible] natives [illegible] oil."

GERMAN AERIAL FLEET AGAIN ACTIVE; RAIDERS PAY VISIT TO DUNKIRK

Thirty Bombs Dropped on City; British Forces Are in Possession of Lille

Little News Penetrates Thick Screen of Censorship of Belligerents; Bulgarian Minister Leaves for Rome to Ascertain Position of Italy in Threatened Spreading of Conflict

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Neither in the east nor the west do the operations of the opposing forces show any material change so far as the official statements issued by the French, Germans and Russians disclose. But a late dispatch from Boulogne declares that the Germans have evacuated Lille and that that city is virtually in the possession of the British.

Dunkirk has been bombarded again by German aeroplanes. Thirty bombs were thrown, but the Havas agency reports that the victims were few and the material damage was unimportant.

It is also reported that a Zeppelin airship and three German aeroplanes passed over Furnes, Dunkirk and Calais Saturday night apparently headed for Dover, but late advices say that no hostile aircraft has been sighted at any point along the English coast.

The British [illegible] American [illegible] the British press and public, in the absence of any important news from the battle fields. The German and French official reports of the most recent fighting on the western field are almost a repetition of those issued on preceding days.

Allies Superior in Artillery.

The British eyewitness, who has been the official historian of events at the front, lays stress on the important part played by the artillery and high explosives in modern warfare and claims superiority for the allies in artillery, which is being used to its full strength.

From the coast to the river Oise, where the country is under water and the rivers are flooded, the big guns have been engaged continuously, but the water and mud prevent the infantry from coming into action. Along the Aisne valley, however, and through the Champagne district, as far as western Argonne, the French are pushing their offensive and organizing the ground which they have gained. These gains have been made at heavy cost.

In the western Argonne, the Germans also claim to have made gains and to have repulsed an attempt by the French to carry their trenches in the Woevre and in Alsace.

News From East Meager.

The only news from the east is the German report that the Russian offensive toward Mlawa has met with no success, their force having been driven back.

In the Caucasus, the Turks have made a stand on the frontier near Kara Urgan, and are fiercely attacking the Russian lines.

Seemingly, the Russians [illegible] the report that the Turkish cruiser Goeben, formerly of the German navy, has been damaged, for their Black sea fleet, which is superior to the Turkish fleet without the Goeben, has been attacking Turkish ports and destroying shipping.

There is a development in the near east beyond the report from Sofia that M. Ghenadieff, the former Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, is leaving for Rome on a semiofficial mission, the object of which is to ascertain the attitude of Italy toward the possible future coordination of Italo-Bulgarian interests in the European war.

HEAVY GUNS COUNT FOR MUCH IN WAR

Military Theories Are Being Modified, Says Expert, in Review of Conflict

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The conclusion is reached by [illegible] official observer [illegible] through the dispatches of the [illegible] report [illegible] January 8, [illegible] heavy [illegible] of [illegible] importance for modern warfare.

"Experiences in this war have caused many profound modifications of theories commonly held before it broke out," he says. "But no factor was so underestimated as the effect of high explosive projectiles fired by guns and howitzers.

"The opening of the war found the allies in a position of inferiority to the enemy in this respect, an inferiority which, however, has since been made good, and the Germans are now experiencing to a far greater extent than before the devastating effects of these missiles. The success of the Japanese at Port Arthur had given an inkling of the potentialities of the heavy howitzer when employed against permanent fortifications, but the decisive effect of high explosives against troops in the field, in well-concealed intrenchments, has come as a complete surprise.

Gunner Comes Into His Own.

"The gunner, and more especially the garrison gunner, has come into his own, for this arm of the service has assumed importance greater probably than it has ever before possessed and certainly greater than it has known since the time of Napoleon, who was an artilleryman [illegible] great [illegible] and material [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

"Thus the moral effect [illegible] great [illegible] shown by [illegible] and [illegible] prisoners who have been captured.

"The allied artillery is gradually establishing a superiority over the German, a factor of great importance at the [illegible] of our general offensive."

Belgian General Asked for Death Instead of German Imprisonment

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Telegraaf from Brussels says a court-martial at Liege has sentenced the retired Belgian general, Gustave Fife, and Lieutenant Gille to life imprisonment on a charge of assisting 80 young Belgians to reach Holland and join the Belgian army in France.

"The general at the trial," the correspondent adds, "asked for a death sentence, saying he disliked imprisonment. He told the court that Emperor William was a rascal. The general was sent to Glatz, Prussia, to the same prison where Burgomaster Max of Brussels is held."

Missionaries Reported Starving in Holy Land

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Hundreds of missionaries and other religious workers in the Holy land are facing starvation, according to reports received today by Rev. Godfrey Schilling of the Franciscan order, commissary general for the Holy land in the United States.

In response to early reports of trouble, the matter was taken up with the state department. Thus far, however, efforts to arrange for the [illegible] sufferers have been [illegible].

16 GERMAN AEROPLANES SEEN OVER THE CHANNEL

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(Monday)—The Times asserts that 16 German aeroplanes were seen over the English channel on Sunday morning. Evidently they contemplated a raid on England, according to the Times, but apparently the pilots found the conditions too bad to continue the journey, for they turned their machines and steered in the direction of Dunkirk.

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GERMAN SQUAD, IN UNIFORM OF BELGIANS, GAINS ENEMY'S LINES

SURPRISE NIGHT ATTACK ENDS IN DISASTER FOR INVADERS; "GERMANS ARE COMING," BRINGS WHOLE BATTALION INTO PLACE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

By COUNT MOURITS de BEAUFORT

BELGIUM, Jan. 10.—Our battery received orders to advance and take a position which I must no further describe than somewhere between Dixmude and Pervyse. When we got back to our station we found what from the [illegible] point of view is described as a [illegible] that is, a [illegible] position [illegible] had never been used before by artillery.

[illegible] I heard one of the officers [illegible] I see where [illegible] all [illegible] an all night job. And he proved right.

We [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] around each [illegible] they built trenches for the men. They [illegible] were at it [illegible] as the moon continued its kindly rays they worked [illegible] and with plenty of light. The next morning when I looked at the battery a [illegible] [illegible] feet distance I could not see any of the [illegible] so well were [illegible] hidden.

As we expected to remain in this [illegible] several weeks the trenches [illegible] and the officers were made as comfortable as possible. They are [illegible] feet deep and three [illegible] wide. The top is covered with [illegible] bunches of straw and [illegible] three feet of earth. This makes a warm bomb and shrapnel proof sleeping and hiding place. Of course a projectile should fall right on top of the trench it would go through, but otherwise one is perfectly safe. The bottom of the trenches are covered with bunches of straw. When they are properly built and in [illegible] for low territory these trenches are not as bad as one might imagine.

Have Just One Bed

The doctor, three officers and myself are lodged in a small house about [illegible] feet from the battery. The men sleep in the stables, at least they are allowed to do so, but most of them prefer the trenches. At our house there was one bed at our disposal, and we had quite an argument about who was to occupy it.

They insisted I should have the bed, which, of course, I flatly refused, claiming that they needed it more than I. We compromised by drawing lots for it. I cannot say for certain, but I have grave suspicions that there had been some cheating, because I drew the bed. I [illegible] it under protest which was however of no avail. The others [illegible] bundles of straw [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] left with [illegible] clothes on except their boots. One [illegible] on guard every night near the battery. About 1 a. m. I was wakened by some peculiar whistling noise, which once you have heard it you will never forget. I knew that it [illegible] but from [illegible] When I got to [illegible] kitchen I found them all busy getting [illegible] together. That was enough. Quickly I threw my few [illegible] on my knapsack and [illegible] joined my friends on their way to the trenches. A house [illegible] during a bombardment.

[illegible] we [illegible] In the morning orders [illegible] such and such [illegible] minutes [illegible] every [illegible] otherwise the [illegible] eventually [illegible] we all [illegible] sometimes [illegible] French, Belgian, English, American [illegible] songs. One of the [illegible] and the only [illegible] was [illegible] we would even have been [illegible] with [illegible] home lights [illegible] 10 [illegible]

It [illegible] must have been somewhere between 2 and 3 the next morning when the officer of the guard rushed into our little house shouting in French:

"Germans Are Coming."

"The Germans are coming!"

You should have seen the magic of those words. The general [illegible] for boots. I do not think that any of us got his own. I discovered later that I had the doctor's left on my right foot. Our sentinel in front of the battery had challenged a patrol of six Belgian gendarmes or at least [illegible] supposed to be Belgians. They had [illegible] but continued their way [illegible] and [illegible] back to the [illegible] The officer heard several remarks in German, so the battery [illegible] quickly aroused.

You could not have measured with a stop watch the infinitesimally short time it took us to get that on our stomachs in the mud at the same time trying to [illegible] as much cover as possible. We heard several French commands, some [illegible] in Flemish and saw several black shadows running. [illegible] We heard a few exclamations [illegible] and a shrill voice in French [illegible] with the unmistakable accent [illegible] "[illegible] pas tout!" The struggle evidently was a short one because [illegible] heard several French commands again, well indicating that our men were masters of the situation. Then all was quiet except for a [illegible] or two. So we advanced out as we made ourselves heard and known so as not to be mistaken for more of the enemy.

Missouri Is After Bread Trust Now

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—Suit seeking to oust an alleged bread trust of St. Louis from doing business in Missouri will be filed here tomorrow by Attorney General Barker, he announced today. The suit will be directed against one company and will charge that this company formed a pool and trust agreement with seven others.

The information will charge that while these seven companies have filed dissolution papers they maintain [illegible] plants and conduct business with the same officers as before the [illegible] that officers of the [illegible] company are also officers of the alleged illegal companies that the size of loaves of bread was reduced from [illegible] ounces under the alleged agreement, thereby increasing the price.

RUSSIANS TAKE GERMAN TRENCHES

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.—The following official statement from the general [illegible] chief was made public tonight:

On the left bank of the Vistula nothing but desultory engagements with the Germans have taken place during the night of January 8-9 and throughout the following day the Germans directed four successive attacks against us in the northern region.

Our troops proceeding by sapping, routed the Germans with hand grenades and forced them out of their trenches and leveled their works.

In the region of the Moghely farm, we advanced and succeeded in taking part of the German trenches in which we intrenched ourselves.

On the Austrian front no important change has occurred. Our attacks there, however, have succeeded and the Austrians everywhere retreated. We took some prisoners."

CATHOLICS TO FIGHT CHURCH OPPONENTS

Begin Probe of Movement to Oust Churchmen From Public Life

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A thorough investigation of a movement declared to be in progress on the part of the anti-Catholic societies and publications to drive Catholics out of public life, has been undertaken by the commission on religious prejudice authorized by the supreme council of the Knights of Columbus. It was announced here tonight by the Rev. J. J. Wynne, editor of the Catholic Encyclopedia. For this purpose an appropriation of $[illegible] has been made. At the conclusion of its present meeting in this city the commission will prepare for a session in Chicago on March 8 to be followed by meetings in other large cities.

Criminal prosecution has already been ordered by the department of justice against one widely circulated anti-Catholic publication, it was announced and others will follow. It was also said that the commission would vigorously oppose the report of the [illegible] postmaster general published [illegible] [illegible] the position of the postoffice department regarding the use of the mails by such publications.

Col. P. H. Callahan of Louisville, Ky., is chairman of the commission, of which the other members are Joseph Scott of Los Angeles, Cal.; Albert G. [illegible] of Vancouver, B. C.; Thomas A. Lawlor of Lansing, Mich., and Joseph C. Pelletier of Boston.

NEW MEXICO LEGISLATURE OPENS AT NOON TOMORROW

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 10.—Although the legislature does not open until noon Tuesday, a majority of both houses already is in Santa Fe. Great interest is manifest in proposed legislation regarding the new taxation system, the establishment of which is necessitated by practically wiping out the present scheme by the vote upon a constitutional amendment last November. This will be the most important question to be decided by the legislature. An amended libel law is being urged by the newspapers of the state and the county salaries question will come up again.

German Airmen Head for England, but No Attack Is Reported

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Monday).—A Zeppelin [illegible] accompanied by three German monoplanes passed over Furnes, Dunkirk and Calais Saturday night according to the Daily Chronicle's French frontier correspondent.

It [illegible] believed, the correspondent adds, that the aircraft were headed for Dover. They were flying high and did not attack the towns they flew over.

No hostile aircraft were sighted at any point along the English coast Sunday, although a vigilant aeroplane and automobile patrol was maintained as a result of the rumors that the Germans were believed to be headed for England.

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SPORTING NEWS

BARNSTORMING TO BE DROPPED FROM LEAGUE PLAN SOON

Exhibition Games Are Being Decreased Every Year; Not Money Makers

By FRANK G. MENKE

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Barnstorming by major league clubs en route north from the training camps is no longer popular. Very few of the clubs will play more than six games on their way home next spring. And most of them will be against other major league clubs.

There are two reasons for the shift. One is that the playing of about a dozen games en route seemed to take the edge off the player's form. Another reason is that the games in small southern towns rarely produced enough gate receipts to make it worth a major while to linger around. It is from $200 to $300 for a club to stop over at one of the small towns and very often the share [illegible] that the major league club [illegible] did not meet the expense.

Most of the clubs in the American and National leagues have revised their schedule, the small town clubs have to be content to play from [illegible] games against clubs in the rival league in an effort to get back part of the training expense money.

Why Retire at 48?

At the age of 48 George Bothner, the most remarkable wrestler in the world denies reports that he is going to retire from the mat.

"Why should I?" he asks. "I'm as good now as I ever was."

Bothner is right about it too. [illegible] the other night he grappled a heavyweight wrestler and pinned his shoulders to the mat in jig time.

Bothner has been wrestling for [illegible] years. He has been in actual competition more than 2,600 times. He never was thrown by a man of his own weight. Bothner rarely has weighed over 135 pounds, yet he has met middleweights and heavyweights. He has defeated most of them.

"I keep in shape by wrestling an average of 36 men a week," said Bothner. "I conduct a wrestling school and grapple with all my pupils. I don't believe in strict training. I drink when I feel like it and I smoke big black cigars. And I inhale them too. It doesn't seem to have hurt my wind."

Magee Good Hitter

Sherwood Magee, one-time Phillie outfielder, who has been traded to the Boston Braves, is quite a slugger. Also he's a reliable fielder. Here is his 11-year major league record which shows that Magee as a batter has been improving instead of slipping during the past five years.

Year	Games	B.A.	F.A.
1904	95	277	921
1905	155	299	963
1906	154	282	962
1907	139	328	978
1908	142	283	970
1909	143	270	970
1910	154	331	974
1911	122	288	981
1912	132	306	963
1913	138	306	966
1914	161	321	963

Clabby Is Recognized.

Jimmy Clabby, middleweight scrapper, drew a seat in a cafe one day alongside of a very talkative fellow. His talk was about the ring game and prize fighters.

"This fellow Jimmy Clabby," said the stranger, "is a pretty good fighter, but I don't like him very much personally."

"That so," queried Clabby. "Do you know Clabby very well?"

"Know him? Why, I've known him since he was a kid," responded the stranger.

Clabby didn't recall the stranger's face. He figured he was boasting about his acquaintanceship with fighters as is the case sometimes with fight fans.

"Tell you what I'll do," said Clabby. "I'll bet you a ten-spot you don't know Clabby when you see him."

"You're on," answered the stranger. The ten spots were placed side by side on the table.

"How'll I prove that you know Clabby?" asked Clabby.

"Easy enough," answered the stranger. "I'll let you be the judge. I say that you are Jimmy Clabby. Am I right?"

Without waiting for an answer, the stranger picked up the two tenners and walked away, smiling at the dazed Clabby.

English Billiards Are Like American "Pool"

English billiards generally speaking, is a combination of American pocket billiards and cushion caroms. It is played on a pocket billiard table six by twelve feet, with smaller balls and smaller pockets than in the ordinary American table.

There are three balls on the table—the player's ball, his opponent's ball, and the red ball. Simple caroms count two points. Sending the red ball down counts three. Sending the opponent's ball down counts two. A carom of one ball off the red ball into a pocket counts three and a carom off opponent's ball into pocket counts two. The highest possible count in one play therefore is 10—two for a carom, three for sending down the red, two for sending down opponent's ball and three for going down with the cue ball.

The cue ball, after going down, [illegible] pocket is replaced in the "D" at the foot of the table, while the red ball is replaced on its spot at the foot of the table. The opponent's ball is not replaced when pocketed, so the experts try to avoid putting down this white ball as it reduces their chances of counting for the inning by leaving only two balls in play.

Gilmore of Federal League Begins Suit to Dissolve National Baseball Commission

The Federal league, through President Gilmore, has begun action in the United States courts, as has long been expected, for the dissolution of the American and National leagues, and everything known as "Organized Baseball." While officials in organized baseball say they do not fear the action, it has been known for years they did not wish an attack on the ground they were violating the Sherman act.

The suit was filed in the name of the Federal League of Professional Baseball Clubs against the "National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, August Herrmann, Bancroft B. Johnson, John K. Tener, et al.

The suit asks that the defendants be declared as constituting a combination conspiracy and monopoly in violating the common law in contravention of the anti-trust and monopoly statutes and in restraint of trade and commerce in and among the several cities in derogation of the constitutional right of contract."

It is further asked that the defendants be enjoined from further continuing to do business as a part of or in connection with said combination, conspiracy and monopoly.

The national commission has under its domination and control all but 300, or approximately 10,000 professional baseball players of varying degrees of expertness. The 300 are under contract with the Federal league.

When President Johnson of the American league was informed that the suit had been filed he said:

"I think this is another attempt to keep the Feds before the public. The suit on the face of it is absurd. Why the Feds have been trying to get into organized baseball, so-called. Weeghman of the Chicago Feds had a chance to buy the Cubs for a certain sum of money and it was not the National league's fault that he failed to make the deal. The Wards could have bought the Philadelphia National league club, too, but they didn't go ahead when they had the chance.

We are not operating a trust for anybody with money can buy into our circuits. Speaking offhand, I have no fear of the result of this suit. Baseball is an amusement, not a commodity, hence the government of sport cannot be declared a violation of the Sherman law. The Feds are growing desperate it would seem."

WESTERN LEAGUE MANAGERS WILL NOT FOOL WITH MEN

Too Much Good Material to Be Turned Loose in Few Months to Haggle Over Salary Troubles

ST. JOSEPH, Jan. 10.—The public is not going to be apprised of the names of the baseball players who are to receive contracts from Jack Holland according to the owner of the Drummers. Holland's reason for keeping quiet is that he is expecting some trouble with three or four of his veterans and he does not care to have the Federal league know which players he wishes to retain or the new men he wishes to sign.

"There is one thing certain, I am going to be well fortified when the season begins," Holland declared. "By that time there will be plenty of good ball players on the market at low price and then there are lots of youngsters waiting to be developed.

"Another thing, I am going to run my own club this season. No monkey business about it. I'll be out there every day, and will have complete charge."

Holland is reasonably sure that a disturbance is about to take place in the ranks of his players as two men refused to sign new contracts at the close of last season. He says he does not propose to "honey" the obstinates and if they don't sign soon he will set about to fill their boots.

Almost the entire Drummer ball club is offered for sale or trade. There is hardly a man on the team Holland says whom he wouldn't consider disposing of. It doesn't do much good to talk trade though for nearly all the club owners are trying to sell players for cash.

An effort was made by the Drummer boss to sell George Watson at the Omaha capital but without success. Watty does not wish to play with St. Joseph any more nor in the Western league. He told friends at the close of the season that he would never perform in this league again. Not that he doesn't like St. Joseph and the ball club, but he [illegible] that if he got into other [illegible] he could do better.

"I don't think Watty would do as well in [illegible] leagues as in the Western," Holland said when told of Watson's declaration. "He is a natural born ball player, but it would not [illegible] long [illegible] of hitting. In this league he is among friends and I don't believe he could do better than right here."

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS THE DAY IT HAPPENS. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

SELLS, U. C. FOOTBALLER, HAS LEG CUT OFF AGAIN

Player Who Nearly Lost Life Because of Gridiron Mishap Will Recover, However

BOULDER, Colo., Jan. 10.—Virgil Sells, the young university player whose left leg was amputated at the university hospital here on November [illegible] as the result of an infection that developed after he had broken his leg at football practice, was forced to undergo another operation at St. Joseph's hospital, Denver.

The operation was made necessary because the leg had not healed properly. In the condition the surgeons found that it [illegible] practically impossible for the youth to use an artificial leg. It is believed that the difficulty has been overcome.

Young Sells broke his leg while playing with the varsity football squad on November 3. A malignant bacillus entered the wound and made such rapid progress that amputation was made necessary. The young man was confined to the hospital here and in Denver until Christmas day, when he was able to return to the home of his parents in North Denver.

COULON IS COMING BACK AFTER TITLE

Bat Nelson's Day as Fighter Is Over; Had a Great Career

By RINGSIDE

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Johnny Coulon is coming back. The little gentleman of the ring has been retired since Kid Williams knocked him out of the bantamweight championship last year and it is in the hope of regaining his lost laurels that the Chicago ex-champion is coming back to the scene of his former triumphs.

And it is quite probable that Coulon will get back his title without having to go through the formality of defeating the present champion. Williams is taking weight on so rapidly that it is only a question of a few more months before he will be a full-grown [illegible] otherwise. With Williams out of the bantamweight ranks, the title, according to ring tradition, will revert back to the former holder, should the said erstwhile champion care to defend it against all comers.

Coulon still retaining the keen perception that enabled him to fight his way to the top has it all figured out that as Williams abs[illegible] from the bantamweight division, he (Coulon) will have no difficulty in vanquishing the other claimants of the bauble. Thus he would entrench himself in the popular position he has always occupied in the hearts of the fans.

Coulon Had His Nemesis

We are told that Caesar had his Brutus, Napoleon his Wellington, and McGraw, his Stallings. Well, Johnny Coulon had his Kid Williams. The compact little Dane has been a Nemesis to Coulon from the very first time he set eyes upon the Baltimore fighting machine.

The case of Johnny Coulon is indeed an interesting one. He has just passed his twenty-fifth milestone in life, yet he is looked upon as a veteran of the ring. Coulon, as a matter of fact, is a prematurely old man. Years of conscientious training and as conscientious fighting having made their inroads into the frame and contour of the diminutive Chicagoan. He was one of the few ever-popular champions and if he can be restored to his former rank in the pugilistic realm we can think of no one person who would begrudge him the laurels so deservedly won.

Kid Williams anticipated plunge into the featherweight division will command the attention of Johnny Kilbane, who was contemplating residing in the lightweight alley hereafter. Kilbane realizes that he was not such a howling success as a lightweight when he engaged Joe Mandot in combat several weeks ago. Indeed Johnny was lucky to get a draw.

Kilbane has declared his intention of fighting Kid Williams if he becomes too persistent. Johnny still believes that he can make the featherweight limit without resorting to artificial means of reduction. Besides he bears a personal animosity for the bantamweight champion and this would be one way of squaring the debt.

Good-by, Bat Nelson.

Poor old Battling Nelson! The old time Durable Dane made a pitiable attempt the other day to beat an inexperienced fighter and his actions were so ridiculous that the spectators laughed continually during the four rounds. It is well-nigh time the former lightweight champion quit the ring game for all time. His last display of his former dash and vim was in his fight with Leach Cross in this city on Thanksgiving afternoon two years ago.

Adieu Battling Nelson. You were a marvelous champion in your time and did your part well.

While on the subject of former lightweight champions we must not overlook one Willie Ritchie, who is hankering for action. Ritchie has a snug sum of money cached; but, despite this fact there is one thinking rankling in his mind—he wants to beat Freddie Welsh.

It is not so much the lightweight title that Ritchie wants, he says he is willing to fight Welsh even after the Briton loses the crown. Ritchie is firm in his conviction that he is Welsh's master, and is willing to prove it without receiving one cent for his services.

BURNS ENTERS CYCLE GAME

Farmer Burns, the grand old man of the wrestling game, has purchased a motordrome concession at the San Diego exposition and is building a motordrome which he will open in January.

Batting Averages of Fighters for 1914

Compiled by JOHN POLLOCK

	Fights	Won	Lost	Draws	No Decision
Batting Levinsky	39	4	1	1	33
Young Drummie	27	3	0	0	24
Johnny Dundee	24	5	0	3	16
Jack Dillon	23	14	0	2	7
Jack McCarron	20	3	0	1	16
Freddie Welsh	18	9	0	0	9
Mike Gibbons	16	9	0	0	7
K. O. Brown	17	0	0	0	17
Harry Stone	16	11	[illegible]	1	1
Willie Beecher	15	6	1	2	6
Joe Shrugue	15	3	0	0	2
Charley White	15	8	0	0	7
Young Saylor	15	8	6	1	0
Jack Britton	15	2	0	0	13
[illegible] Pickford	15	9	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Al McCoy	14	3	0	0	11
Joe Mandot	13	2	0	2	9
Joe Jeanette	13	8	0	1	4
George Chip	13	5	3	1	4
Knockout Mars	13	2	1	0	10
George Chaney	12	7	0	0	5
F. Burns (J. C.)	12	4	0	1	7
Young Lustig	13	3	1	2	7
Ted Kid Lewis	11	8	1	0	2
Leach Cross	11	4	2	0	5

	Fights	Won	Lost	Draws	No Decision
Billy Murray	11	6	2	1	2
Stanley Yoakum	11	4	2	4	1
Kid Williams	10	6	0	0	4
Ad Wolgast	10	3	1	0	6
Gunboat Smith	9	3	2	0	4
Herb Kid McCoy	9	3	5	1	0
Eddie McGoorty	8	7	1	0	0
Jim Flynn	8	4	2	0	[illegible]
Tom McMahon	8	3	1	1	[illegible]
Johnny Griffiths	8	4	0	2	[illegible]
Johnny Kilbane	8	2	0	0	6
Joe Rivers	8	2	4	0	[illegible]
Carl Morris	7	7	0	0	0
Bob Moha	7	2	2	0	[illegible]
Jimmy Clabby	7	4	2	1	[illegible]
George Carpentier	7	6	1	0	0
Matty Baldwin	7	2	1	3	1
Bombardier Wells	7	6	1	0	0
Charles Ledoux	6	6	0	0	0
Willie Ritchie	5	1	1	0	3
Jimmy Duffy	5	0	0	0	5
Bob McAllister	5	1	1	1	2
Sam Robideau	5	0	0	0	[illegible]
Jeff Smith	4	2	2	0	0
Collin Bell	4	0	4	0	0

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Wash Cloth	1
Napkins	1
Cloths	1
Bibs	1
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STUDENT HAS THE FOOT-AND MOUTH DISEASE

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—One of the first cases on record in this city of a human being with the hoof and mouth disease is that of Carlisle S. Lentz, a student in a leading medical school here.

Lentz, whose home is in Omaha, Neb., contracted the disease two weeks ago, presumably through drinking milk from an infected cow. He is said to be now on the road to recovery.

FIJI ISLANDERS ON WAY TO JOIN BRITISH ARMY

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 10.—A contingent of 60 volunteers for service in the British army arrived here yesterday from the Fiji islands on board the steamer Makura. They are on their way to Vancouver, B. C. Many of them are wealthy residents of the islands but all are traveling as steerage passengers.

WOMAN ALL RUN DOWN

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GREAT BRITAIN SAYS GRAVITY OF WAR SITUATION JUSTIFIES INTERFERENCE WITH COMMERCE

(Continued From Page One)

stances over which this government or the American people would have no possible control.

As a whole, the note of the British government was regarded as satisfactory, though the state department will marshal statistics and facts to dispute some of its contentions. These will be set forth in the American note of reply, which will follow the receipt of the note that is to follow the preliminary communication.

In the meantime, improvements being put into effect daily by the allies in the treatment of neutral commerce are counted upon to ameliorate the situation generally.

British Note in Full.

The full text of the note follows:

The British secretary of state for foreign affairs to the American ambassador:

Foreign office, January 7, 1915.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the twenty-eighth of December.

It is being carefully examined and the points raised in it are receiving consideration, as the result of which a reply shall be addressed to your excellency, dealing in detail with the issues raised and the points to which drawn attention. This consideration and the preparation of the reply will necessarily require some time and I, therefore, desire to send, without further delay, some preliminary observations which will, I trust, help to clear the ground and remove some misconceptions that seem to exist.

Let me say at once that we entirely recognize the most friendly spirit referred to by your excellency, and that we desire to reply in the same spirit and in the belief that, as your excellency states, frankness will best serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries.

Concurs in Principle.

His majesty's government cordially concurs in the principal enunciated by the government of the United States that a belligerent, in dealing with trade between neutrals, should not interfere, unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety, and then only to the extent to which this is necessary. We shall endeavor to keep our action within the limits of this principle, on the understanding that it admits our right to interfere when such interference is, not with "bona fide" trade between the United States and another neutral country, but with trade in contraband destined for the enemy's country, and we are ready, whenever our action may unintentionally exceed this principle, to make redress.

We think that much misconception exists as to the extent to which we have, in practice, interfered with trade. Your excellency's note seems to hold his majesty's government responsible for the present condition of trade with neutral countries, and it is stated that, through the action of his majesty's government, the products of the great industries of the United States have been denied long-established markets in European countries, which, though neutral, are contiguous to the seat of war. Such a result is far from being the intention of his majesty's government, and they would exceedingly regret that it should be due to their action.

Compares Export Figures.

I have been unable to obtain complete or conclusive figures showing what the state of trade with these neutral countries has been recently, and I can, therefore, only ask that some further consideration should be given to the question whether United States trade with these neutral countries has been so seriously affected. The only figures as to the total volume of trade that I have seen are those for the exports from New York for the month of November, and they are as follows, compared with the month of November, 1913, and November, 1914, respectively:

	1913.	1914.
Denmark	$ 558,000	$7,501,000
Sweden	337,000	2,858,000
Norway	447,000	2,318,000
Italy	2,971,000	4,781,000
Holland	4,389,000	3,960,000

It is true that there may have been a falling off in cotton exports as to which New York figures would be no guide, but his majesty's government has been most careful not to interfere with cotton and its place on the free list has been scrupulously maintained.

We do not wish to lay too much stress upon incomplete statistics; the figures above are not put forward as conclusive, and we are prepared to examine any further evidence with regard to the state of trade with these neutral countries, which may point to a different conclusion, or show that it is the action of his majesty's government in particular, and not the existence of a state of war and consequent diminution of purchasing power and shrinkage of trade, which is responsible for adverse effects upon trade with the neutral countries.

Conditions Due to War.

That the existence of a state of war on such a scale has had a very adverse effect upon certain great industries, such as cotton, is obvious; but it is admitted that this is due to the general cause of diminished purchasing power of such countries as France, Germany and the United Kingdom, rather than to interference with trade with neutral countries. In the matter of cotton, it may be recalled that the British government gave special assistance through the Liverpool cotton exchange to the renewal of transactions in the cotton trade of not only the United Kingdom but of many neutral countries.

Your excellency's note refers in particular to the detention of copper. The figures taken from official returns for the export of copper from the United States to Italy for the months during which the war has been in progress up to the end of the first three weeks of December are as follows: 1913, 15,202,000 pounds; 1914, 36,285,000 pounds. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland are not shown separately for the whole period in the United States returns, but are included in the heading "Other Europe," (that is Europe other than the United Kingdom, Russia, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Holland and Italy). The corresponding figures under this heading are as follows: 1913, 17,271,000 pounds; 1914, 35,347,000 pounds.

Germany Gets Copper.

With such figures the presumption is very strong that the bulk of copper consigned to these countries has recently been intended, not for their own use, but for that of a belligerent who cannot import it direct. It is, therefore, an imperative necessity for the safety of this country, while it is at war, that his majesty's government should do all in its power to stop such part of this import of copper as is not genuinely destined for neutral countries.

Your excellency does not quote any particular shipment of copper to Sweden which has been detained. There are, however, four consignments to Sweden at the present time of copper and aluminum, which, though definitely consigned to Sweden, are, according to positive evidence, in the possession of his majesty's government, definitely destined for Germany.

I cannot believe that, with such figures before it, and in such cases as those just mentioned, the government of the United States would question the propriety of the action of his majesty's government in taking such cargoes to a prize court, and we are convinced that it cannot be in accord with the wish either of the government or of the people of the United States to strain the international code in favor of private interests, so as to prevent Great Britain from taking such legitimate means for this purpose as are in her power.

Seizure of Foodstuffs.

With regard to the seizure of foodstuffs, to which your excellency refers, his majesty's government is prepared to admit that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a prize court without presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy government. We believe that this rule has been adhered to in practice hitherto; but, if the United States government has instances to the contrary, we are prepared to examine them, and it is our present intention to adhere to the rule, though we cannot give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking, in view of the departure by those against whom we are fighting from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity and the uncertainty as to the extent to which such rules may be violated by them in the future.

"From the fourth of August, last, to the third of January, the number of steamships proceeding from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Italy has been 773. Of these, there are 45 which have had consignments or cargoes placed in the prize court, while of the ships themselves, only eight have been placed in the prize court, and one of these has since been released. It is, however, essential under modern conditions that where there is real ground for suspecting the presence of contraband, the vessels should be brought into port for examination. In no other way can the right of search be exercised, and but for this practice it would have to be completely abandoned.

Cites Specific Cases.

Information was received by us that special instructions had been given to ship rubber from the United States under another designation, to escape notice, and such cases have occurred in several instances. Only by search in a port can such cases, when suspected, be discovered and proved. The necessity for examination in a port may also be illustrated by a hypothetical instance connected with cotton, which has not yet occurred. Cotton is not specifically mentioned in your excellency's note, but I have seen public statements made in the United States that the attitude of his majesty's government with regard to cotton has been ambiguous, and thereby responsible for depression in the cotton trade. There has never been any foundation for this allegation.

His majesty's government has never put cotton on the list of contraband; it has throughout the war kept it on the free list; and on every occasion, when questioned on the point, the officials have stated their intention of adhering to this practice. But information has reached us that, precisely because we have declared our intentions of not interfering with cotton, ships carrying cotton will be specially selected to carry concealed contraband; we have been warned that copper will be concealed in bales of cotton. Whatever suspicions we have entertained, we have not so far made these a ground for detaining any ship carrying cotton; but, should we have information giving us real reason to believe, in the case of a particular ship, that the bales of cotton concealed copper or other contraband, the only way to prove our case would be to examine and weigh the bales, a process that could be carried out only by bringing the vessel into a port. In such a case, or if examination justified the action of his majesty's government, the case shall be brought before a prize court, and dealt with in the ordinary way.

Says Decisions Equitable.

That the decisions of British prize courts hitherto have not been unfavorable to neutrals is evidenced by the decision in the Miramichi case. This case, which was decided against the crown, laid down that the American shipper was to be paid even when he had sold a cargo, and when the risk of loss after the cargo had been shipped did not apply to him at all.

It has further been represented to his majesty's government, though this subject is not dealt with in your excellency's note, that our embargoes on the export of some articles, more especially rubber, have interfered with commercial interests in the United States. It is, of course, difficult for his majesty's government to permit the export of rubber from British dominions to the United States at a time when rubber is essential to belligerent countries for carrying on the war and when a new trade in exporting rubber from the United States in suspiciously large quantities to neutral countries has actually sprung up since the war.

It would be impossible to permit the export of rubber from Great Britain, unless the right of his majesty's government were admitted to submit to a prize court cargoes of rubber exported from the United States, which are believed to be destined for an enemy country, and reasonable latitude of action for this purpose were conceded. But his majesty's government has not provisionally come to an arrangement with the rubber exporters in Great Britain, which will permit of licenses being given under proper guarantees for the export of rubber to the United States.

Fear Aid of Neutral Nations.

We are confronted with the growing danger that neutral countries, contiguous to the enemy, will become on a scale hitherto unprecedented a base of supplies for the armed forces of our enemies and for materials for manufacturing armament. The trade figures of exports show how strong this tendency is, but we have no complaint to make of the attitude of the governments of those countries which, so far as we are aware, have not departed from proper rules of neutrality. We endeavor, in the interest of our own national safety, to prevent this danger by intercepting goods really destined for the enemy, without interfering with those which are "bona fide" neutral.

Since the outbreak of the war the government of the United States has changed its previous practice and has prohibited the publication of manifests till 30 days after the departure of vessels from the United States ports. We had no "locus standi" for complaining of this change, and did not complain. But the effect of it must be to increase the difficulty of ascertaining the presence of contraband and to render necessary, in the interests of our national safety, the examination and detention of more ships than would have been the case if the former practice had continued.

Pending a more detailed reply, I would conclude by saying that his majesty's government does not desire to contest the general principles of law on which it understands the note of the United States to be based and desires to restrict its action solely to interference with contraband destined for the enemy. His majesty's government is prepared, whenever a cargo coming from the United States is detained, to explain the case on which such detention has taken place, and would gladly enter into any arrangements by which mistakes can be avoided and reparation secured promptly when any injury to the neutral owners of a ship or cargo has been improperly caused, for it is most desirous, in the interest both of the United States and of other neutral countries, that British action should not interfere with the normal importation and use by the neutral countries of goods from the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your excellency's most obedient, humble servant.

(Signed) E. GREY.

BAD BREATH

Dr. Edwards Olive Tablets Get at the Cause and Remove It

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, act gently on the bowels and positively do the work.

People afflicted with bad breath find quick relief through Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The pleasant, sugar-coated tablets are taken for bad breath by all who know them.

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They do that which dangerous calomel does without any of the bad after effects.

All the benefits of nasty, sickening, griping cathartics are derived from Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets without griping, pain or disagreeable effects of any kind.

Dr. F. M. Edwards discovered the formula after seventeen years of practice among patients afflicted with bowel and liver complaint with the attendant bad breath.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are purely a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil, you will know they by their olive color.

Take one or two every night for a week and note the effect. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O. Adv.

LONDON PAPERS APPROVE REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

(Continued From Page One)

gigantic efforts, has retained command of the sea, is bound to ask himself not whether our navy has interfered too much with this trade, but whether it is interfering enough. And everybody in the United States who wants us to have fair play and is not overweighed by German sympathies or by a desire to make profits at our expense, may reasonably be invited to put to himself the same question."

"The reply," says the Chronicle, "breathes the same friendly and practical spirit which characterized the American document." The editorial ends by saying:

"We believe that the American government and people will appreciate the cordiality and genuine good feeling pervading the British note throughout, just as the presence of the same qualities in the American note was warmly appreciated by ourselves."

Times Praises Note.

The Times, in an editorial which mainly consists of extracts from Sir Edward Grey's note, says:

"It seems to be excellent in substance and in tone, and we feel confident that it will meet with a favorable reception across the Atlantic.

"With all the good will in the world, the task of discriminating in favor of neutrals is exceedingly difficult and delicate. The fact that only 45 out of 773 American steamers proceeding from neutral states had their cargoes brought into court, seems to prove that we have exercised our belligerent rights with moderation. We believe that the British view set out in Sir Edward's reply will be understood and appreciated in the United States.

Post Urges Firm Stand.

The Post, in an editorial, says:

"Sir Edward Grey has courteously shown that the bulk of the trade with which interference has been made has not been long established but has grown in a way that would be miraculous if it had been really intended for the neutrals to whom it was exported. Sir Edward Grey puts a very strong case with great moderation.

"The British nation and the British soldiers and sailors who are fighting and dying for England, have good reason to complain of the policy of his majesty's government. The war will drag on and many brave Englishmen will die because the government has adhered to the new conception that property is more sacred than life."

Contending that there is no sense in distinguishing between foodstuffs intended for the enemy's armies and for the enemy's subjects, the Post complains that "the British government has made England fight at sea with one hand tied behind her back in obedience to certain liberal doctrines which are respected by no one save a handful of pacifists and doctrinaries."

Only One Answer.

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial, says:

"In face of the figures given by Sir Edward Grey, there can be only one answer to President Wilson's protest and that answer will be given as emphatically by the American people themselves when they understand the issue as it must be given by the British government."

The Daily Express says it considers that Sir Edward's reply should admirably satisfy all the requirements of the delicate situation.

"We do not believe," the Daily Express adds, "that the American people, outside of the Germanized section and the copper interests, will raise any valid objection to our exercise of sea power. They are business men and they are fair minded. They must understand that we are fighting for life."

The Standard, in an editorial, expresses the confident hope that the reply will contribute to an amicable settlement of the question. It says that happily neither here nor in the United States has there been any tendency to hamper the negotiations by sharp or petulant comment.

Official Statements of War Capitals Are Contradictory

German Statement

BERLIN, Jan. 10—(By wireless to London)—The war office today gave out the following statement:

"The bad weather lasted through yesterday in the western theater of the war. The Lys has in certain places flooded the country to a width of 800 meters.

"The enemy's attempts to eject us from our positions in the dunes of Nieuport failed.

"Northeast of Soissons the French repeated their attacks. They were all repulsed yesterday with great losses to the enemy. We captured more than 100 prisoners. Battles at Soissons itself recommenced today. The French have again fiercely attacked. Their attacks broke down with very heavy losses to them. We took about 14 prisoners.

"In the Argonne we have gained further ground. In this district and also in the neighborhood of Apremont, north of Toul, the battles continue.

"On the evening of January 8, the French again tried to take the village of Burnhaupt by a night attack, which failed completely. Our troops took 230 more French prisoners and one machine gun, so that the war booty taken at Burnhaupt is increased to two officers, 420 men and one machine gun. The French apparently suffered heavy losses on this occasion; also, as great numbers of killed and injured are lying before our front and in the neighboring woods.

"Only trivial engagements took place yesterday in upper Alsace. At about midnight our troops repelled a French attack at Lower Aspach.

"The weather in the eastern theater of war has not yet improved. The situation remains unchanged on the entire eastern front.

"Unimportant Russian advances south of Mlawa were repulsed."

Russian Statement

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10—The following semiofficial statement was given out here today regarding the recent naval activity in the Black sea:

"On Christmas eve (January 6 modern calendar), our warships in the Black sea engaged the enemy's cruisers, Breslau and Hamidieh, inflicting upon them considerable damage. On the day after Christmas our ships, exploring the bay of Synope, fired on several Turkish craft loaded with cargo. The same night Russian torpedo boats bombarded two of the enemy's sailing ships carrying flour, and took 18 men prisoners.

"On the third day after Christmas our ships explored the harbors of Trebizond and Platana, where they discovered nothing to arouse suspicion. In the harbor of Surmeneh, they burned a large number of Turkish barks loaded with cargo. East of Surmeneh, our ships destroyed four of the enemy's merchant vessels and 11 sailing ships in the harbor of Rizeh. They bombarded the port of Khopa.

"According to information received here, the Turkish mine layer Peik-I-Shefket on January 2, entered the harbor of Stenia, in the Bosporus, assisted by steam lifeboats. The Peik-I-Shefket had been badly damaged along the water line and in the bow, where a cannon had been disabled. The mine layer ran ashore, immediately began to leak badly, and perhaps can be considered out of service for a long time."

Austrian Statement

VIENNA, Jan. 10—The following official communication was issued today:

"The general situation is without change. South of the Vistula the Russians yesterday bombarded our positions but without result. They directed their fire particularly to our positions on the heights to the northeast of Zakliczyn, Galicia.

"North of the Vistula, at some points, there have been heavy artillery battles. An attempt by the enemy to cross the Nida with weak forces failed.

"The situation in the Carpathians is quiet. Two reconnoitering detachments of the enemy in Bukowina were destroyed by machine gun fire.

"In some of the advanced positions in the southern theater, from a point east of Trebinje, Herzegovina, to the frontier, there was a brief artillery duel."

French Statement

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The following official statement was issued today by the war office:

"From the sea to the Oise, there have been artillery duels.

"Upon the Aisne, in the region of Soissons, the enemy, in spite of many attacks, has not been able to recapture the trenches which he had lost. At the end of the day he again bombarded Soissons.

"In the country from Rheims to the Argonne, our artillery has shelled the German trenches very effectively at several points, driving away bodies of sappers.

"The positions which we have gained at Perthes, and around that village have been organized. A counter attack of the enemy to the west of Perthes has been repulsed. In the neighborhood of Lafette de Beausejour we have made a two-fold progress by gaining ground to the west and by taking possession of a field fort to the north.

"In the Argonne, the enemy has bombarded the region of Four de Paris; we have replied and destroyed a German blockhouse.

"The enemy's efforts have been continued on Hill 263.

"Between the Argonne and the Meuse, nothing noteworthy occurred.

"On the heights of the Meuse, in the forest of Apremont, one of the enemy's attacks has been checked by the fire of our artillery.

"In the Vosges, to the northwest of Wattwiller, in the region of Thann, we have also repulsed an attack."

MONDELL CRITICISES PRES. WILSON'S SUFFRAGE BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Mondell of Wyoming criticised President Wilson's position on the suffrage question tonight in an address before the second annual meeting of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. He insisted that it was the duty of congress to enfranchise the women, instead of leaving it to the states, as advocated by the president.

Mr. Mondell discussed the Mondell-Bristow resolution, proposing an amendment to the federal constitution to enfranchise women, which is to be voted upon the house Tuesday. While he expressed doubt as to the outcome of the vote, he declared he was confident of the resolution's ultimate passage.

FORMER PURE FOOD EXPERT OF IDAHO IS IN JAIL

BOISE, Ida., Jan. 10. — James H. Wallis, former state pure food inspector and president of the National Pure Food Commissioners' association, is in jail here tonight because of failure to furnish bonds of $8,000 for his appearance, in answer to indictments covering five counts, returned by the grand jury here Saturday night.

Willis was arrested in Salt Lake City Saturday night and returned without extradition papers.

The charges against Willis are misappropriation of public moneys, embezzlement and false certification.

ONLY 8 PER CENT OF MEN IN GERMANY UNEMPLOYED

Berlin Reports Declare Financial Situation of the Empire Continues Satisfactory

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—(By wireless to Sayville.) Among the items given out today by the official press bureau are the following:

"The results of the fighting during the first week of the year are considered by the newspapers as fairly satisfactory. The Germans took about 5,700 prisoners and some 25 machine guns.

"The Morgen Post prints details of a recent British attack on Tenga, German East Africa, which apparently emanated from the German colonial office. The first landing of 8,000 British and Hindus was repulsed by the Germans, who numbered about 2,000, with 600 killed or wounded. The British attacked again the next day with reinforcements but again were defeated with a loss of 3,000. They then reembarked and sailed for Mombasa.

"Money for the payment of the interest on the 4 per cent Japanese loan of 1906 has arrived in Berlin. Negotiations are pending for the payment of the interest of the 4½ per cent Japanese loan of 1905.

"On the Berlin bourse, call money is quoted at 3 per cent, while the private rate of discount is 4⅛ per cent.

"The Reichbank's gold reserve is 21,500,000 marks ($5,375,000) which is 18,000,000 marks ($4,500,000) more than last week.

"Among the German organized workmen from August 22 to the end of November, only 8 per cent were unemployed.

"An examination shows that of the untrained landsturm troops in the Ninth army corps districts of Hamburg at Holstein, there are 200,000 men fit for service. As Germany has 21 army corps districts, the landsturm would yield (taking these figures as a basis) about 5,000,000 more men fit for field service."

FRENCH REPULSE TWO GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS

PARIS, Jan 10.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"Last night in the Champagne region two counter-attacks by the Germans—one to the north of Perthes, the other to the north of Beausejour, were repelled. In the Argonne, two minor attacks by the enemy have failed—at Fontaine Madame and at St Hubert. There was a lively fusillade in the direction of Hill 263, west of Boureuilles, and on Le Ruisseau des Meurissons, but no attacks.

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

Special Shoe Prices

75 pairs Ladies' House Slippers, all colors; $1.50 values at 75c

150 pairs Ladies' Shoes, in patent colt, in broken sizes; values up to $3.50, at, per pair $1.00

250 pairs of Men's Ralston and Douglas Shoes in patent colt, button or laces; $4.00 values, at $2.45

Children's Leggins, in leather, corduroy, velvet and bearskin—$1.25 and $1.50 values, for ... $1.00

Ladies' Gaiters, in all colors; 75c values; your choice 50c

Gibbons

ON THE CORNER

BREAD RIOT OCCURS IN BELGIAN TOWN

Antwerp Appreciates Aid of Americans in Preventing Starvation

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—(Monday)—A dispatch to the Telegraaf from Brussels says:

"A bread riot has occurred at Marchelle, province of Hainaut, Belgium. A crowd collected around the town hall and smashed its windows. The police restored order with some difficulty and later bread was supplied to the populace.

"The German army is suffering considerably from typhus and pneumonia."

ANTWERP, Jan. 10.—(Via London)—The gratitude of the people of Antwerp for the relief extended by the United States to the war sufferers of Belgium is expressed in a resolution adopted by the intercommunal council of Antwerp. The resolution reads:

"Our cordial thanks are due to the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, that not one day has the specter of starvation been present in the towns of our... In this great city of Antwerp it is only... it was impossible to distribute bread and now soup and other food are being given daily to the poor.

"The help of the people of the United States is literally saving us. We are penetrated with a debt of undying gratitude to them. It is a great consolation that in the midst of the sufferings which our people are undergoing, the men and women of the greatest of modern democracies are thus in a splendid way standing by one of the smallest nations in the world which is suffering horribly because it elected to be true to its duty and its honor."

ANGLO-GERMAN SEA BATTLE IS DOUBTED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 10.—The Havas agency has received no confirmation of the reported naval battle between the British cruiser Invincible and the German cruiser Von der Tann off the South American coast. Naval officials here place little credence in the report.

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We do not claim that we are selling $25 suits for $15.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915.

THE LEGISLATURE

THE legislative session which assembled last Wednesday faces heavy responsibilities. It is the successor of a long series of sessions which have failed so lamentably to discharge their simplest and most fundamental duties as to be largely responsible for the predicament in which the state now finds itself admittedly incapable of maintaining its authority in an industrial crisis.

For years Colorado has been robbed and plundered and misgoverned by dishonest politicians, and this has been done through the connivance of dishonest and incapable legislatures. Bad laws have been enacted, good laws have been defeated, when passed, have been improperly enforced. Extravagance to the point of actual loot has been the rule. Six years ago the first Shafroth administration found the state's finances in good condition. There were few debts, and a comfortable balance in the treasury, but four years of Governor Shafroth's unremitting efforts to build up a machine that could send him to the Senate left the state virtually bankrupt. Then came the Ammons administration, with an attitude toward the coal strike so utterly incompetent that a million dollars was added to the bonded debt, and industrial losses several times greater were inflicted.

* * * * *

Much can be done by the present legislature to remedy these evils, but it will not be an easy task. It will require patriotism, common sense and hard work. Even more it will require unselfishness and forgetfulness of party interests. Members who are devoted to party interests first and the welfare of the state afterward can, if there are enough of them, defeat any plan of constructive legislation.

After all, though the situation seems complex, it would be simple enough for anybody of reasonably intelligent men who approached it in the right spirit. If the members of the assembly would get together with the sincere determination to serve only the best interests of the people of Colorado, just as the directors of a properly managed corporation go about their work, intent only on doing the best thing for their stockholders, it would not take long to devise methods and measures for putting the government of this state on a sound working basis.

Fortunately there is reason to hope for some such attitude from the majority in this legislature. It cannot yet be judged by its performances, but there is plenty of good material in it which, if capably led, ought to produce results of permanent benefit to the state.

THE BRITISH ARMY

IF EVER a nation needed trained troops and plenty of them, Great Britain needed them at the beginning of the war. True, its case was less desperate than those of Belgium and France, for it was not in immediate serious danger of invasion, but if England could have put as large a force in the field in the beginning as the one that responded to the French mobilization the German army never would have got across the Belgian border, and the campaign in the west today would be fought on German soil instead of on that of France and Belgium.

In the beginning approximately 150,000 British troops went to the front. No more were available, unless raw recruits were to be used, and Lord Kitchener promptly vetoed that idea. He declared that no new men were to be sent to France until they had been thoroughly trained and equipped. This policy has been adhered to rigidly, and though the actual number of British soldiers at the scene of war has never been made public, it is believed to be not more than 400,000. This is based on a recent statement in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer.

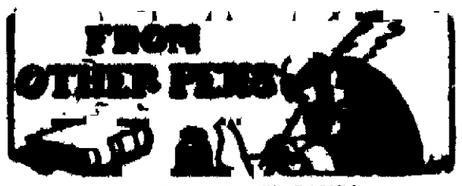
Meanwhile nearly three million men have donned the British uniform. Four-fifths of them, perhaps, have not yet smelled powder, but this does not mean that they lead an easy life. For ten hours a day it is their fate to "drill, ye terriers, drill." They spend weeks learning the manual of arms, learning how to handle a gun, how to take care of their feet and their stomachs, how to march twenty or twenty-five miles a day without having to spend the next two days resting, and how to obey orders.

* * * * *

This may seem a tedious way of raising a gigantic army at a time when reinforcements are urgently needed and when every consideration demands the adoption of every available measure to bring the conflict to an end. But the actual performances of the British troops in the field apparently justify Lord Kitchener's systematic methods. Recent reports from Germany quote the Kaiser's officers as declaring that the British troops are the most effective of all their opponents.

Six months ago nearly all of them were civilians—clerks, laborers, idle sons of the rich. Even more recently countless thousands of them were daily taunted and ridiculed by the newspapers and public for playing cricket at a time when "your king and country need you." But when they realized the actual danger the dogged British spirit was aroused, and after a few weeks of gruelling training they were transformed into the fighting men equal in courage, dash and other soldierly qualities to the professionals all of whom have spent at least two years learning their trade in the German army.

The new British army is not to be sent to the front until next spring, but when it gets into action things will begin to happen along the Franco-Belgian border. Thoroughly drilled and eager for the fray, these men will face an exhausted German horde worn out by a long campaign, discouraged by the complete failure of the vaunted German plans of a quick and easy conquest and by the inability to obtain further recruits. And not long afterward will come the beginning of the march to Berlin.



WHAT IS CONTRABAND?

From the Kansas City Star.

May Americans ship tooth brushes to Amsterdam? Surely. Copper? By no means. At least so says England, thus raising neatly the whole question of what is contraband of war.

According to the ordinary definitions, contraband is anything which is forbidden to be supplied by neutrals to belligerents. But what is forbidden? There's the rub. Nobody knows.

A nation may strike at its enemy's trade by sea in three ways. It may forbid the shipment of certain articles from its home ports. That is its own affair and it may do as it likes. Or it may blockade with its war vessels the ports of the enemy, thus preventing any commerce entering them. And finally it may announce a list of contraband articles which it claims the right to seize on the ground that they give aid to the military forces of the enemy.

There always have been disputes about what may properly be set down as contraband. A nation may attempt to extend the list in order to harm the enemy. The temptation to do this is great because of the saving of the expense of an extensive blockade. A conference of the powers at London in 1909 tried to classify articles as contraband conditionally (contraband when intended for military uses) and noncontraband. Eleven groups were put on the absolute contraband list. But England has more than doubled the number since the outbreak of war and has increased the conditional contraband list.

Who is to determine what is what? International tribunals at The Hague aren't doing a rushing business this season. Apparently the only thing to do is to worry along, each side trying to be as reasonable as possible.

✦ ✦

BEAUTY AND THE BILLBOARD

From the Chicago Tribune.

The law is a progressive science (even if legal procedure lags behind with us—and occasionally a court of last resort takes a long bold step forward that surprises a whole community very pleasantly.

Our own supreme court has just treated us to a pleasant surprise in its decision in the Chicago billboard case. It has upheld a city ordinance declared null and void in a lower court—an ordinance which by giving property owners in residential districts the right to veto ugly, unsightly and offensive billboards by withholding consent enables them and consequently the community as a whole to control the billboard and preserve or promote the amenities of city streets, to cultivate external beauty and symmetry, and to force narrow, short-sighted commercialism to reckon with national artistic standards.

A few years ago the courts everywhere treated billboard regulation ordinances with severe and icy legalism. Safely they held in billboard construction the cities had a right to demand art and beauty were strangers to the law, and the citizens who complained of ugliness risked ridicule.

We have moved onward and forward since. The city planning movement, the educational campaign for civic art and the reclamation of the landscape, and the development of public taste have conspired to raise (yes) the legal standards of municipal outdoor living. The courts are marching, and the choice between wholesome beauty and the beast of towering, screaming offensive billboardism is getting to be consonant with reason and public interest.

✦ ✦

COURAGE IN WAR

From the Philadelphia North American.

The highest type of martial heroism is not the dashing adventurer of romance, but the mudstained man in the trenches over yonder—the French peasant, the Belgian artisan, the German farmer or university student, the British clerk or peer or workman, men like ourselves used to peace and order and decency, who are enduring unimaginable horrors for the sake of their ideals.

Their courage proves again that the human spirit still rises superior to any test that fate can devise. Man's genius for destruction has made great flights from the flint war club to the machine gun, from the tube of Greek fire to the submarine torpedo; but not yet has it distanced his courage or produced perils that his spiritual convictions will not lead him to brave for the truth as he sees it.

✦ ✦

CHARGING TO THE OWNERS

From the Indianapolis News.

The chief of the New York fire department recently ruled that the cost of fighting fires resulting from negligence of evasion of the law should hereafter be charged against those responsible for such a condition. A few days later fire destroyed a building, threatened adjacent property and endangered the lives of a score or more of firemen.

Investigation showed that orders issued by the department had been ignored by the owner of the building. Thereupon the cost of extinguishing the fire, amounting to $1,500, was assessed against the owner and made a lien on his property. The owner sued and the supreme court has affirmed the assessment, holding the ruling sound and valid. The general effect of this should be salutary and immediate and fire prevention orders will probably be ignored no longer. The properly owner who obeys the law and is diligent in protecting his property will not be compelled to sustain loss due to another's negligence and carelessness.

The negligent must not only reimburse the city for the expense to which it is put in fighting avoidable fires but must be prepared to pay for damage or injury caused to others. Even firemen can recover damages for injuries sustained in fighting such fires. This law, old as it is in Europe, is new in this country. And if it is valid in New York, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a similar law applied elsewhere would be upheld by judicial finding.

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CHRISTIANITY AND WAR

Agnes Repplier, in the Atlantic.

Christianity and war have walked together down the centuries. How could it be otherwise? We have to reckon with humanity, and humanity is not made every hundred years. Science has multiplied instrument of destruction, but the heart of the soldier is the same. It is an anachronism, but it still beats.

Nothing sacred and dear could have survived upon the earth had men not fought for their women, their homes, their individual honor, and their national life. And while men stay men, they must give up their lives when the hour strikes. How shall they believe that, dying on the frontiers of their invaded countries or at the gates of their besieged towns, they sin against the law of Christ?

Heroism is good for the soul, and it bears as much practical fruit as law-making. It goes further in molding and developing the stuff of which a great nation is made. "There is a flower of honor, there is a flower of chivalry, there is a flower of religion." So Sainte Beuve equips the spirit of man; and the soldier, no less than the civilian, cherishes this three-fold bloom. Because he "lives dangerously," he feels the need of God. Because his life is forfeit, there is about him the dignity of sacrifice.

✦ ✦

IRONY? OH, NO!

From Collier's Weekly.

For president, Boies Penrose. The Blairsville (Pa.) Courier explains why. "First he has come forth victor in one of the most strenuous campaigns ever waged;" second, this victory came to him in a "business campaign," third, Boies Penrose is courageous.

He has kept the whiteness of his soul.

We quote our Pennsylvania contemporary:

Standing on the solid rock of Republicanism he watched unmoved the gathering and breaking of a wild tempest. Calmly and serenely he waited for the outcome and refused to desert the house of his fathers or to worship strange gods. Today the wisdom of his course is made manifest.

We repeat: For president in 1916, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania. It is none too early to launch this boom. Other heroes aspire to those laurels which Penrose alone merits. There is lusty young Joe Cannon of Illinois for one. There is that earnest reformer from Illinois, William B. McKinley. W. Barnes of Albany, N. Y., has his good friends—Barnes might beat Boies to it. But Penrose really comes first—Pennsylvania's purest patriot, the protective tariff's loyalest sandwich man, the Republican statesman whose heart is oil, whose soul is steel.

✦ ✦

THE DANCERS' REST

From the Columbus (O.) Journal.

The dancing people are going to have a restful winter because there will be few attempts, if any, to introduce new steps. Ever since the dancing craze struck the world there have been new steps to conquer every few weeks. A person would hardly acquire one step until another would press upon him. Of course every new step had to be learned. They came to this country from abroad, under all kinds of outlandish names, which of themselves seemed to be a commendation. Everybody had to learn everything especially if it came from Paris, Argentina, Honolulu or the South seas.

But now the market is supplied with dances and the terpsichorean fraternity and sorority can enjoy the winter without constantly working to learn something new. If the dancing art is not already equipped with enough steps to keep it happy it is a sign there is something lacking with the art itself. It certainly knows enough now to preserve its grace and real enjoyment, while all the new foreign foibles simply multiply the contortions. One of the benefits of the great war is to cut off this supply.

✦ ✦

AMERICAN DEFENSES

From the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Persons who sing with the ultrapeace chorus and oppose the strengthening of American defenses have an object lesson at the moment in the demand of Col. George W. Goethals for torpedo boat destroyers to guard the neutrality of the canal zone and its approaches that it is perilous not to be strong enough for all emergencies. The siren song of the pacifists is that preparation for war leads inevitably in the direction of war. But is the burglar as likely to invade premises he knows to be well guarded as places he believes to be undefended? The British colliers which have been acting offensively at the approaches to the canal zone and in defiance of the neutral position of this country have presumed to do so because of their belief that the American government was not in a position to deal with them adequately. And if the United States deals adequately with such offenders, what then? There are possibilities of trouble in such situations which appeal for American defenses strong enough to compel respect.

✦ ✦

EXCELLENT HUNCH

From the Boston Globe.

So the Prince of Wales, second lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards, has been made a full lieutenant. Somehow we had a hunch that he was going to be thought to deserve promotion.

✦ ✦

NATURE PUZZLE

From the Columbus (O.) Journal.

One of Mother Nature's little puzzles is how the average cat, such as the neighbor's, can leave so many hairs on the automobile seat and still look about the same as usual.

✦ ✦

NO WONDER

From the Houston Post.

The Albany Journal says an honest man welcomes a bill collector. If this be true we do not wonder that old Diogenes had so much trouble in locating an honest man.

THE WRETCH!

From the Boone (Ia.) News-Republican.

Aug. Barzan drove to Boone Thursday on business. He came home loaded.

✦ ✦

IRREGARDLESS OF CONSEQUENCES

From the New York American.

The Russians are fighting the Germans with unrelentless vigor.

✦ ✦

A PULLMAN ROMANCE

From the Cedar Rapids Gazette.

The fatal shot was made by Cupid during the first tour ever essayed by Coe's Glee club, last winter. On that tour Mr. Lee acted as manager for the glee club and Miss Wardle accompanied the singers in the role of a reader. The propinquity of a Pullman car served to accomplish that which chapel meetings, class room greetings, campus strolls and faculty round tables had failed to do. While on this trip the jovial field secretary discovered charms in Miss Wardle that he had never noticed before, and she made some discoveries herself. A fervid wooing, carried on with all the ardor and vim for which the rotund secretary is noted, followed, and the betrothal came as a matter of course.

VEST Pocket Essays

BY GEORGE FITCH

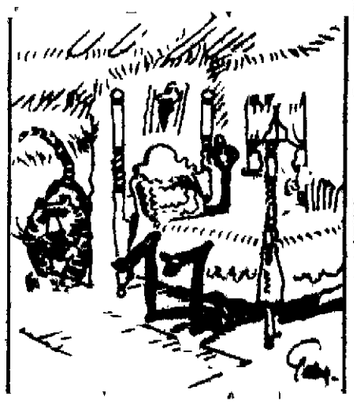
Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

INDIA

India is an appendage of the southern part of Asia. It is shaped like four cents worth of apple pie, contains about as much territory as the United States and has over 300,000,000 inhabitants ranging mostly from seal brown to deep mahogany in color.

These 300,000,000 people are operated and ruled by 45,000,000 people who live 5,000 miles away and delegate the job to a handful of men about the size of the United States regular army. The residents of India have often objected to this proceeding and have pulled off several exciting revolutions with no success whatever—which leads us to suspect that India has not had a particularly invigorating effect on its inhabitants.

India was settled some 4,000 years ago by the Aryans who came in and ejected the aborigines. Part of the Aryans went south to India and part went north to Europe, forming the celebrated white race. The northern half of the Aryans have achieved great wealth and power, while the



When attacked by a tiger he says a prayer to him and crawls under the bed.

Indian Aryans have lost their complexion one-third of their height and are pleased and thankful if they live to a ripe age of 30 before wearing out. Until the present war broke out between the northern Aryans it looked as if the latter had chosen the best route at the parting.

India begins in the clouds at the Indian ocean 1,800 miles. It is a hot and steamy land, swarming with elephants, tigers, crocodiles, cobras and little, emaciated men. Most of the latter are Brahmins or Buddhists and do not believe in killing animals. This makes India a paradise for the tiger and the poisonous snake, both of which have done wonders in keeping down the surplus population. The resident of India has the Democratic theory of self-defense. When attacked by a tiger he says a prayer to him and crawls under the bed.

India was a vast nation long before Rome began business, and many of the old conquerors attacked it mainly footsoreness discouraging them in every case. The ancient residents built inconceivably vast and beautiful temples, which still remain. But the modern Hindoo builds himself a hut of rushes and mud marries at the age of nine and dies of senile debility before he is old enough to vote.

India is the land of mystery of weird priests and strange ceremonies. Hindoo widows still believe in burning themselves when their husbands die and Hindoo men try to work to heaven by refraining from bathing for life. The caste system prevails and the Hindoo who gets out of his caste is as lonely as a stranger who tries to get into society in Charleston, S. C. India is full of customs and institutions 3,000 years old, but it also has 30,000 miles of railways and a few thousand British citizens who try in their conscientious British way to do the bathing for the whole population.

India was absorbed in 1690 by a private corporation which constituted the biggest business transfer in history. In 1756 it was taken over by Great Britain, and it now forms three-fourths of the population one-sixth of the area and 1-1000th of the strength of the British empire.

(Copyrighted by George Matthew Adams.)

STOMACHS AND FURNACES

BY RUTH CAMERON

The woman in the seat in front of me was talking in a voice that carried the length of the car about her household affairs and her conduct thereof.

One thing that she said particularly interested me.

"I find," she told her companion, "that I can run my heater much better with smaller coal. The larger coal didn't draw so well and gave us terrible clinkers. You can't imagine how much difference the proper fuel makes."

You may wonder why I found that commonplace discovery so interesting. Simply because of a train of thought which it suggested.

RUTH CAMERON

The lady with the penetrating voice had discovered that the proper fuel for a heater made a vast difference, but she emphatically hadn't found out that the proper fuel for the body makes just as much difference.

Fuel for the Human Furnace

For it was patent that she wasn't using the right fuel in her human furnace. She was at least 30 pounds overweight. There were pouches underneath her eyes, and she had puffed violently when she got on the car.

She was very keen about knowing how to run her heater economically and effectively. I doubt if she had ever given a thought to running her body in the same way.

To consider one's stomach as a human furnace may not be particularly poetical. But then stomachs aren't particularly poetical anyway, and it certainly is eminently practical.

Almost anyone who has a heater to deal with tries to study its individual needs with a view to attaining the maximum of efficiency and economy. Yet how few of us ever seriously study this infinitely more important human fuel question.

Choosing Fuel for Its Pretty Appearance.

We would never think of shoveling all kinds of noncombustibles into our heaters but we do just that in our personal furnaces. We are as inconsistent as a man would be if he tried to heat his house with something that looked nice and smelled nice but which gave no heat and clogged the furnace.

That's the worst part of this careless stoking of the human furnace. That it not only costs more per heat unit, but clogs the human furnace, reduces its efficiency, and sometimes puts it out.

If we could only get the right kind of fuel we wouldn't need so much. Thomas Edison declares that he eats only five ounces to a meal including the water, and that he thinks most men would get on better if they reduced their food consumption by two-thirds. "They do the work of three-horsepower engines and consume the fuel of 50-horsepower engines," he says.

But remember, it will not do to simply reduce the fuel. You must find the right kind, or you may put the furnace out that way.

Of course it's hard to tell just what the right kind of fuel is. But I can suggest at least one good guidepost which is consistently ignored. If every housewife would glance at the first 30 or 40 pages of whatever cook book she may happen to own, the part she has hitherto skipped because it talks about food in general instead of some particular food, she would probably find much help and inspiration there.

Now is a good time to have those Christmas Pictures framed. This is a good place

HARDY'S
ART STORE
16 N. Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 11, 1885.

It was remarked that if the globes on the street lamps were washed once in a while they would afford better light. The streets were lit with gas lamps at this time.

Mr. Strong was down from the Cheyenne mountain mining district with glowing reports of the development there.

A. W. Bailey and G. M. Walker were in the city. They announced that they would again have control of the Manitou and Mansions hotels in Manitou. The Manitou was to be opened in April and the Mansions later.

Members of the city council who had been looking up sites for a proposed new storage reservoir thought they had found one near the Mesa reservoir that was better than those north of town heretofore discussed.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 11, 1895.

The second of the series of El Paso club balls was held at the clubhouse. There was a large attendance and it was a most brilliant affair.

At a meeting in Cripple Creek resolutions were passed favoring a new county for the district which was at that time in El Paso county.

Captain Saxton inspected the High school cadets and found the company in fine shape.

The skating was good and many people were enjoying it on the bright moonlight evenings.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be considered.

(Copyright: 1914: By The Tribune Company.)

WHERE DRUGS FAIL

In the days of the old herb doctors many were the potions devised for the production of abortion. Every community had its old woman who knew of a brew that would sometimes do what was claimed for it. In these concoctions thousands of ingredients entered. Cotton root was a part of the composition or most of them.

When the scientist settled down to analyzing and investigating these remedies he speedily found them a lot of rubbish and the stories of their results a lot of moonshine.

The general agreement at the present time is that it does not lie in the power of an drug given in any proper dose to interrupt a normal pregnancy. Perhaps it can be done but the dose of medicine must be so large that the life of the mother will go out with the life of the baby.

Any person who sells a medicine to produce abortion could be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretenses and the best men in the country would testify for the prosecution. In fact one of the weaknesses of trials for selling abortion medicines is the fact that while it has been easy enough to prove that there was intent to commit a crime, the agent to be employed was ineffective.

The uterus is a muscle. It belongs to a group of muscles which are not under the control of the will. Neither are they easily excited by medicines.

We know of two medicines capable of exciting the uterine muscles. One of these is ergot, the other is the extract of the pituitary body. The pituitary body is a gland located at the base of the skull. Neither of these agents has the power to stimulate the uterine muscle during the course of a pregnancy, at least not enough to cause the muscle to expel the uterine contents and thus terminate the pregnancy. Not even these medicines will produce abortion.

As pregnancy proceeds the uterine muscle increases greatly in bulk and strength. It remains freed from control of the mind and not easily irritated by anything. As the time for labor approaches it becomes more easily irritated.

The theory is that the pregnant mother constantly absorbs certain chemicals from her child and that her body forms certain defensive antisubstances. On this theory the Abderhalden test for pregnancy is based.

The results of this absorption and defensive action are cumulative. At the end of nine months automatically forces are set in operation by the mother to rid her body of the child. Her uterine muscle is made more irritable. The child, being an irritant, is expelled.

In this stage of muscular irritability ergot and pituitary extract are powerful—pituitary extract probably the more powerful. It seems as though in time the mothers will take pituitary tablets instead of the nauseous teaspoonful of ergot.

Whether ergot or pituitary extract be used judgment must be exercised. Any agent powerful enough to help is powerful enough to harm.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

K. J. M. writes: Being interested in science and my brother man, I send you this report that, should you think it advisable you can warn your readers to "boil the milk."

I am satisfied since reading your article giving symptoms of hoof and mouth disease that I am recovering from an attack of that plague. I give you my case.

Twelve days ago I felt badly and noticed a slight sore throat. Fearing I had "caught" some one's tonsilitis or "grip," I gargled several times with listerine. Toward evening I had a slight chill and some fever; only took temperature once, 100 1-5, do not think it went higher.

For several days my throat got worse and I wondered what made blisters on back of my throat, tonsils, inside of lips and cheek and on soft palate, none on roof of mouth or on gums though latter were swollen. I don't think there were more than a dozen or so of these blisters, but all the time other red places came out inside my lips and cheeks, which seemed to bleed slightly, as I noticed in expectorating (there was constant flow of saliva) there would be streaks of blood and I found these bled easily.

As my throat got worse my tongue did, too, not on surface, but at "root" or back it was swollen and hurt to move it. This more than sore throat made swallowing very painful for a week.

The front edge of my tongue and under it back of mouth and throat still much inflamed and inflammation has notably reached my chest making me feel

(Continued on Page Five.)

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Perkins-Shearer Co.

The Second Week of Our Annual Shirt Sale

Something Over 800 in All

Practically our entire stock of fancy shirts, all our regular values.

Our $1.50 values now
$1.00

Our $2.00 values now
$1.45

Our $2.50 and $3.00 values,
$1.85

Our $5.00 silk values now
$3.35

Kreisler Records

THE VIOLIN TONE PERFECTLY RECORDED

The beautiful airs arranged by Kreisler are played by him for the Victrola.

Willet R. Willis

Specialist in Victrolas. 22 E. Kiowa

Did You Leave Your Trunk in Germany? Tell Wells-Fargo

More than 800 packages trunks, boxes and baggage of all kinds left in Germany by refugees fleeing from the war zone, are still waiting for their owners at the offices of the Wells-Fargo express company in New York city, according to word received here by the local office.

The company has distributed circulars among all its branches describing the various pieces of baggage and has had posters made, bearing the legend "Did You Leave a Trunk in Germany?" Several thousand pieces have been recovered from various centers in Germany by company officials and the greater part of them have been returned to their owners. These 800 articles however are without claimants and are being held at the company's headquarters 250 West Twenty-sixth street New York city.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Y. M. C. A. STAR COURSE

Ben Greet Players Burns theater "As You Like It" Jan 15 Adv

'Early Birds' Buying Seats for Musical Club Concert, 19th

Orders amounting to about $150 already have been received for seats for the benefit concert by the Colorado Springs Musical club orchestra at the Burns Tuesday January 19, according to an announcement made by Willet R. Willis at the orchestra concert yesterday. The expenses will be about $200, so it is almost certain that the club will realize at least a small surplus to insure the continuance of the Sunday concerts throughout the season.

Mail orders sent to Mr. Willis at 22 East Kiowa street will be filled in the order received during the week. It was announced that the seats already reserved are widely scattered and that there are many good seats remaining.

Collections at yesterday's concert just paid the expenses of the entertainment. The house was well filled and the people gave more freely, as a whole than usually.

The Easiest Way to End Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy, every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail. Adv.

Springs Delegates Off to Mining Meeting To Urge Better Laws to Promote Industry

Delegates from Colorado Springs went to Denver to attend the second annual convention of the Colorado Metal Mining association which will convene this morning at 10 30 o'clock at the Brown Palace hotel. The delegates are G. M Taylor, W. F Lunt, F G Peck, Daniel Thatcher and J T. Hawkins. Of the local division Judge Ira Harris is president and T. B Gauss secretary. More than 200 members of the association from 30 metal producing counties in the state will attend the convention.

Chief among the questions to be brought up for discussion is that of legislation as general dissatisfaction has been expressed with the present mining laws throughout the state, according to Mr Taylor. Almost all the mining men disapprove of the present laws by which metal mines are assessed for taxation, saying that it puts a premium on permitting a mine to remain idle and discourage the men who operate mines at a loss or with small profit in order to find the rich mineral wealth thought to be hidden on the property. If the convention is harmonious on this and other matters, recommendations probably will be made and new legislation framed," said Taylor yesterday in speaking of the convention.

Among other questions to come before the meeting will be the discussion of a law to prevent highgrading or the stealing of high grade ore from the mines. It is estimated that more than $500,000 is taken from Cripple Creek property in this way each year.

Blue sky laws to prevent the selling of fake mining stock is another subject for discussion according to local delegates. These are only a few of the questions that will come before the meeting.

By reason of the big strikes that have been made in the last few months an enthusiastic convention is predicted and mining men are looking for a healthy revival with the infusion of new capital and vigor into the pioneer industry of Colorado. Several years ago when the first Cripple Creek boom was on James F Burns predicted that the resources of the mining camp had only been scratched. With the recent strikes on the Cresson Isabella and other properties this prediction is proving correct.

Mining machine houses in many parts of the state report an increased demand for new machinery and, it is said, the prospects for Colorado mining are better than ever before.

Strikes that have been made in 10 counties during the last few months are as follows: Teller, gold; Lake, copper and gold; Chaffee, gold silver and copper; Custer, copper and gold; La Plata, gold; Gunnison silver and gold; Saguache, gold; Moffat, carnotite, or radium bearing ore; Boulder, gold, and Clear Creek, molybdenum.

The Cowlorado Metal Mining association is not yet a year old as it was organized February 19 1914. Bulkeley Wells of Telluride is the president. Governor Ammons and Governor-elect Carlson will speak at the convention.

RIGHTEOUSNESS GREATEST THING, SAYS DEAN HART

Denver Divine Urges All to Uphold Truth in Sermon at Colorado College Vespers

The Rev H Martyn Hart, dean of the Protestant Episcopal church of Denver, preached at the Colorado college vesper service yesterday afternoon. The sermon was appropriate for the beginning of the new year, and considered righteousness to be the greatest thing in the world. In the development of this subject, Dean Hart said in part:

"I think the greatest thing in the world and the greatest gift of God to us is the gift of righteousness, because without righteousness we cannot hope to stand in the judgment, we can none of us hope to obtain that state of perfection, heaven, where the will of God is supreme.

"For a gift to be consummated there must be not only a giver but a recipient. He came to his own and his own received him not, but to as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the children of men. By the reception of the thing which Jesus Christ offered to them they became partakers of the divine nature.

Conscious of Sin.

"Have you ever felt the weight of sin? I don't mean remorse or sorrow for the consequences of sin being found out. What we want in this generation is weight of sin. The Lord sent the Holy Spirit into the world to convince it of sin, righteousness and judgment. The sin of the world is unbelief in Jesus Christ. If we believe in Jesus Christ and get him on the inside of us, so that Christ dwells with us and we with him, we will be conscious of sin.

"Have you ever asked by what light you will see in the world to come? There can be only one light, the light of holiness. It can't be mechanical light. Without holiness no man can see. If you go into the other world without holiness you will lift up your eyes and see nothing. You will go into outer darkness where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Now when the light of life, Jesus Christ comes into man's soul, mind and spirit he becomes conscious of sin and never until then. That is the reason the greatest saints consider themselves the greatest sinners.

You cannot have a consciousness of sin any more than you can know what darkness is without having seen light, unless you have received the gift of righteousness, which is Jesus Christ. We get that by an act of the will, there is no other way of getting it, and when we get it we become new creatures.

Righteousness Must Be Sought.

You can't have God's righteousness unless you have human righteousness. A person who couldn't understand French would not thank me for giving him a French book. So only those who have human righteousness can appreciate the righteousness of God. Righteousness comes to those people who seek it, and those who do not won't get it. It is those people who know what righteousness is by their own unrighteousness who seek the righteousness of God.

"There are a great many things in this society that we can do for human righteousness. We have very little truth. Here is a very simple determination for the beginning of this year. Stand up for truth; take some earnest, deliberate work in order to go to the origin of all stories and see if they are true. Do what you possibly can for the sake of truth. Think of the gift of God that you can't accept unless you know your own righteousness. That offer of God is the candle that comes down and shows every man his own soul. The heart of righteousness is truth. God being your helper, you will stand for truth, you will examine every deleterious piece of gossip you heart, you will go to its origin and do what you can to uphold the truth, and remember that great and celebrated text, He hath given me a banner to be displayed for the truth.'"

GARRISON APPROVES PLAN TO INCREASE THE ARMY

WASHINGTON, Jan 10—Secretary Garrison, in a letter to Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate military committee, made public tonight, indorses the bill which the Oregon senator has introduced to carry out Mr Garrison's recommendation for the increase of the regular army.

The Chamberlain bill would authorize maintenance of the mobile army at its maximum strength with an increase of 1,000 officers.

COLORADO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETS JAN. 21

Delegates From Local Organization Will Attend Sessions in Denver; All Sections Represented

The official call for the annual meeting of the Colorado state Chamber of commerce, which will be held in Denver, January 21 and 22, was received yesterday by Secretary A W Henderson. Delegates will be appointed within the next few days by President T C Kirkwood. Among those who will attend the convention are Leonard E Curtis who was appointed director to represent the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce in the state organization and Henderson who is secretary of the state chamber.

Civic bodies throughout the state have been invited by the Denver association to appoint delegates to attend the meeting which will be held in the rooms of that organization.

A permanent president and secretary will be elected in place of the temporary officials now holding positions. The chief question to come before the meeting will be a discussion of ways and means to put the new organization on a firm footing. By-laws will be adopted. An interesting program of speakers has been arranged among whom will be Governor-elect Carlson. The purpose is to get a thoroughly representative gathering to outline definite plans for the future.

Illustrated Lecture at Perkins Hall Will Be Free to Public

Dr Ales Hrdlicka curator of the Smithsonian institute at Washington, D C will deliver an address at Perkins hall tonight at 8 o'clock on "The Evolution of Man in the Light of Recent Discoveries." The talk which is free and open to the public is given under the auspices of the Archaeological institute of Colorado Springs. Dr Hrdlicka has carried on thorough investigations in the subject of physical anthropology making expeditions to Mexico, Egypt, Argentina, Peru and Panama. The lecture will be illustrated.

Special Days for Denver Horse Show

The National Horse Show and Midwinter fair to be held at the stadium in the Denver union stockyards January 18 to 25, and which is to be substituted for the annual stock show, promises to be conducted as elaborately as the shows in the past. A number of Colorado Springs horsemen will have entries in various classes of exhibits and it is expected that a number of people from here will attend the show. Special days have been announced as follows:

Monday—Society night
Tuesday—Commercial day
Wednesday—Denver day
Thursday—Colorado and Wyoming day
Friday—Military day
Saturday—Children's carnival day

Special features have been arranged for every one of the days and the programs are to include the best horses in the country.

Preparations for the baby show also are rapidly being made. Examination by classes will be made daily at the stadium from January 18 to 22 inclusive. After that, from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., the judging of the finals by competition will be held. The entries for the baby show are now open. There is no entrance fee and the ages run from 12 to 42 months.

Feature Yarn May Make Springs Babyland Chamber of Commerce to Start Campaign

"It was particularly noticeable that many more families came here for the benefit of the babies or children and there is a great opportunity for the Pikes Peak region to develop its natural advantages along this line. It should direct a specific campaign to this end next year if sufficient funds are made available." From the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce committee on advertising, submitted last month.

So it is that a newspaperman quite likely without any interest whatsoever in the Pikes Peak region but badly in need of the wherewithal to continue his vacation—aroused one of the biggest and most important committees of the Chamber of Commerce to a natural advantage possessed by, but unknown to, Colorado Springs. The advertising committee had urged men to come to the cool mountains of Colorado to recuperate from business cares, women to secure a much-needed rest after a strenuous social season, both men and women to enjoy the unparalleled scenery, excellent motoring, perfect mountain climbing and delightful activities of a summer resort of high standing. But it had never mentioned the babies or children. Now, funds permitting, the youngsters will occupy a position in the limelight of publicity.

Heat is the direct cause of most of the summer ailments of the babies. Bring them to Colorado where heat is unknown.

This, or a similar line, may be carried in advertising and featured in pamphlets to be issued hereafter by the Chamber of Commerce.

Started by a Feature Story.

It was all started last summer. Running through the large amount of mail one morning, Secretary A. W. Henderson came upon a page feature story in a Pittsburg newspaper telling how the visitor to Colorado Springs was impressed by the extraordinarily large number of babies and children in the region; how almost at every turn one could see a half dozen baby buggies, tops back to permit the child to secure the full benefits of the sunshine being pushed here there and everywhere by fathers, mothers and nurses; how the baby was the most important personage even on climbing trips. The story concluded by saying that Colorado is the ideal place for the youngster during the hot summer months of the east and that here the usual ailments common to childhood are unknown.

Henderson thought it was pretty good. He had never considered Colorado Springs as a baby resort but the idea sounded right. "Each baby would be accompanied by one or more members of the family," he argued, and found that a greater number of tourists could be secured by advertising for babies than in any other way. So in the course of events the matter was taken up.

The report of the advertising committee shows with what results. The Chamber of Commerce should direct a special campaign to bring families with babies to Colorado Springs for the entire summer, it says in substance. And it recommends that special funds be given over to this work.

Physicians Express Approval.

There is a lot of room for humor in this advertising for babies stunt. But in Colorado Springs it should be taken [illegible] Physicians put the stamp of [illegible] Mothers [illegible] likewise [illegible]

Quite likely it is because of the city [illegible] [illegible] four months [illegible] summer. Of course they would come [illegible] south and middle west. [illegible] springs [illegible] Colorado Springs [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] written a story of several hundred words [illegible]

And now [illegible] advertising [illegible] trade. And [illegible] Pikes Peak region [illegible] the family.

MUSICIANS UNION NAMES OFFICERS FOR NEW YEAR

J. E. Falk President and E. D. Woodworth Vice President, New Constitution Adopted

Colorado Springs Musicians Protective union No 154 yesterday elected the following officers for the present year: J E Falk, president; E D Woodworth, vice president; Nordine Falk, secretary; Fred G Fink, treasurer; B. C Hollister, D. E Rawley and W J. Fink, examining board; J H Eastwood, sergeant-at-arms; A Gledhill, J C Wallack and C H Anderson, delegates to the Federated Trades council.

The union adopted a new constitution, which had been under consideration for some time. J. H Eastwood, who has been sergeant-at-arms of the organization for the last eight years was presented a life membership card.

Deaths and Funerals

MRS. M. K. RANKIN DIES

Mrs M K Rankin for many years a resident of the Pikes Peak region died early yesterday morning at Bethel hospital. She is survived by her husband, two daughters, Mrs George Birdsall and Miss Edith Rankin both of this city and a son R O Rankin of Salt Lake city, all of whom were at her bedside when the end came. The funeral will be held from the family home 206 Lincoln avenue, Colorado City this afternoon at 2 o'clock and both the service at the house and interment in Evergreen cemetery will be private. The Rev George Stutz pastor of the Methodist church will officiate.

The funeral of William G Nelson will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Bevle Brothers undertaking rooms. Members of Pikes Peak lodge No 38, I O O F are asked to meet at the lodge rooms at 1 30 o'clock.

A G Smith, 815 North Weber street, has left for Leroy, N Y, where he was called by the sudden death of his brother Charles H Smith.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM WALSENBURG COUNTY JAIL

DENVER Jan 10—The company of state militia sent from Cameron in Huerfano county last night to guard the county jail at Walsenburg was ordered to return to Cameron today by Adjutant General Chase. The troops were hurriedly dispatched to Walsenburg last night upon instructions of Governor Ammons when Sheriff Farr requested that they be sent declaring he feared the jail would be attacked by sympathizers of the miners' union. No disturbance occurred.

A Level

Dessertspoonful of

DERNGOOD FRESHLY ROASTED COFFEE

will make a cup, and you can make 50 cups of coffee from every pound of Mexican Blend, a coffee rich in Caffeol, delivered direct from the roaster to your table. Commence using it today.

DERN'S

Makers of Fine Coffee

26 S. Tejon St. Phone Main 575

Now Is the Time

And this is the place to get a desirable home at a bargain. Take advantage of the mortgage price and favorable terms now offered by THE ASSURANCE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

116 E Pikes Peak Avenue

How to Keep Well

(Continued From Page Four)

[illegible] cold. I had no [illegible] is on his fourth [illegible] with exactly the same [illegible] not consulted a [illegible] it seemed more painful [illegible] I am one of those [illegible] to decide to go [illegible] As a [illegible] have avoided every one [illegible] Do you think we [illegible] Should we fumigate and with what? K. J. M.

REPLY

[illegible] disease boil or burn [illegible] towels and clothes [illegible] mouth [illegible] spoons of [illegible] eliminated [illegible] the room.

When [illegible] recovered wash all [illegible] per cent solution of [illegible] Air and sun your rooms well.

[illegible] does not [illegible] have the disease. [illegible] the yards [illegible] certain [illegible]

Y. M. C. A. STAR COURSE

Ben Greet Players Burns theater "As You Like It" Jan 15 Adv

WHAT THE PRESS AGENTS SAY

"ZUDORA"

The eighth episode of this feature serial entitled "The Foiled Elopement" will be shown at the Empress today. Each number is issued grows better and more pretentious than the preceding one; there are more adventurous scenes, more tense dramatic moments, more of the pathos and heart throbs of human emotion than in any previous episode. Don't fail to see this one.

His Lesson, a single-reel Majestic, is a story of love, politics and social uplift. It's a great story and one you will like.

Giddy Gay and Ticklish, a Keystone comedy. It's a laugh from start to finish, every inch a moment of joyous laughter, just the surest enjoyment in the [illegible] Good medicine as the Indian says [illegible]

"THE WHIP" AT THE BURNS

Facts and Figures Concerning "The Whip"

One of the [illegible] the [illegible] the world the [illegible] "The Whip" which will be seen [illegible] Wednesday and Thursday [illegible] has been the subject of no small amount of conjecture and discussion.

The personnel of the organization is [illegible] persons [illegible] as follows:

Principal [illegible]	
Stage director [illegible] assistant stage [illegible]	
[illegible]	4
[illegible] female [illegible]	[illegible]
Jockeys	10
Technical Staff	
Chief carpenter	1
Chief of Grip	2
Grips	14
Master of properties	1
Chief of [illegible]	2
[illegible]	3
Master electrician assistant master electricians	3
Operators	[illegible]
Cleaners [illegible]	3
Head [illegible] and [illegible]	4
Master [illegible] and [illegible]	6
Wardrobe mistress	1
Superintendent of horses, assistants	[illegible]
[illegible] kennel	1

[illegible] scenes in "The Whip" and the amount of canvas used would equip a fleet of sailing vessels. In the so-called "drops" alone without reference to the sets there are more than 10,000 yards of canvas and many additional thousands of yards found their way into scenery, but it is on frames. [illegible] thousand yards of black velvet impart the blackness of the tunnel scene.

The costumes too run into large figures. But it is in the "property department" that "The Whip" eclipses other melodramas. A prop is anything used on the stage that is either moved, handled or perishable, and that is not part of the scenery or an actor's wardrobe. The props used in "The Whip" number 4,386 and range from English money, revolvers and bottles of wine to locomotives and a practical railroad equipment that carries men, women and horses through a railroad wreck. Pictures, lamps, [illegible] plants shrubbery [illegible] [illegible] tickets [illegible] promptly [illegible] received [illegible]

"BABY MINE"

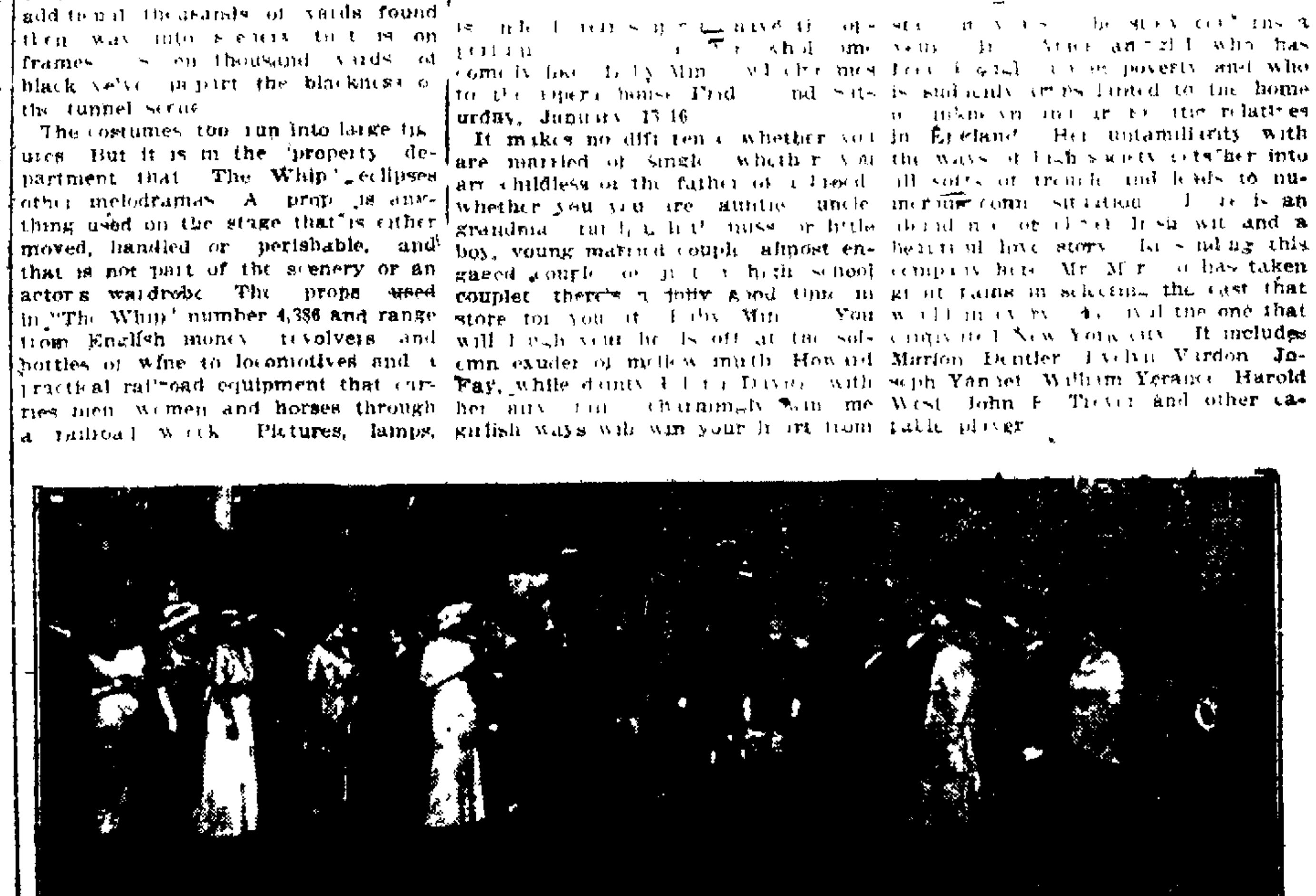
So many plays nowadays deal with problems [illegible] that [illegible] advantage [illegible] that it is quite [illegible] comedy like "Baby Mine" [illegible] to the Opera house Friday and Saturday, January 15 16.

It makes no difference whether you are married or single, whether you are childless or the father of a brood, whether you are auntie, uncle, grandma [illegible] miss or little boy, young married couple, almost engaged couple or just a high school couple, there's a jolly good time in store for you at "Baby Mine." You will laugh your head off at the solemn exterior of mellow mirth Howard Fay, while dainty [illegible] with her airy [illegible] charmingly [illegible] girlish ways will win your heart from start [illegible] The entire company are [illegible] players and [illegible] amusement [illegible] the result of your attendance.

"PEG O' MY HEART"

The attraction at the Opera house Wednesday evening, January 13, will be [illegible] engagement of "Peg o' My Heart," Laurett Taylor's marvelously successful triumph, that recently concluded its second year at the beautiful [illegible] theater in New York. This successful comedy by J Hartley Manners is said to be one of the prettiest and [illegible] plays seen on the stage [illegible] story [illegible] Irish girl who has [illegible] poverty and who is suddenly [illegible] to the home [illegible] relatives in England. Her unfamiliarity with the ways of English society gets her into all sorts of trouble and leads to numerous comic situations. [illegible] is an [illegible] Irish wit and a beautiful love story. [illegible] this company here Mr [illegible] has taken great pains in selecting the cast that will [illegible] the one that [illegible] New York city. It includes Marion Dentler, Evelyn Vardon, Joseph Yannet, William Yerance, Harold West, John F. Trevor and other capable players.

A SCENE FROM "PEG O' MY HEART" OPERA HOUSE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13



HORSE SHOW SCENE FROM "THE WHIP."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DON'T SEND YOUR MONEY AWAY FOR THINGS MADE IN COLORADO SPRINGS

The
Holland Dairy

Is the home of **SINTON'S SPECIAL MILK**. Have you seen it?

If you once witness the home, the cows, the care, the methods, the dispatch, of **SINTON'S SPECIAL**, you will drink no other.

Pure Wholesome
Mineral Water

from the Crystal Mountain Springs of the Pikes Peak Region, will add much to your table.

Agents for Clark Magnetic Water of Pueblo.

Colorado Mineral Water Co.
PHONE 583.

HOLLYWOOD BUTTER MADE AT HOME

Awarded the highest score of any Colorado Creamery Butter, by C. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill. The largest handlers of Creamery Butter in Chicago.

For Sale by All Leading Grocers. Insist on HOLLYWOOD
Phone Main 611 **Colorado Springs, Colo.**

P. H. WISKERKE
UPHOLSTERING

DRAPERIES TO ORDER — PHONE MAIN 1790 — BOX SPRINGS MATTRESSES CUSHIONS

FURNITURE REPAIRING AND REFINISHING

REAR 210 N. TEJON ST. **COLORADO SPRINGS**

The Colorado Concrete Manufacturing Co.

Manufacturers of
Glazed Cement Sewer and Culvert Pipe and Other Concrete Products.

Suite 412, Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs.
Telephone Main 387.

BUILD WITH BRICK
The National Clay Products Company

Manufacturers of
Common and Face Brick of SUPERIOR QUALITY
Orders Promptly Filled and Delivered
PHONE MAIN 1874
B. T. Allison, Gen'l Mgr.

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE BREAD

None better made, and you will like the big, wholesome, fluffy loaves—they are good for you. Fresh daily.

3 10c loaves for **25¢**
6 5c loaves for **25¢**

Fresh rolls and biscuits every day, just as good as our bread.

D. W. SMITH
(GROCER)

Phones 151-152 — 717 N. Weber

THE HASSELL IRON WORKS COMPANY
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS
MACHINERY
STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL IRON
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Sweet Apple Cider

Fresh from press this week.
"The real juice of real apples"

The MaKinney-Roberts Co.
"Your grocer has it"

ONE THOUSAND
FAMILIES USE
Mowry's Golden Glow Butter

Sold only at retail and delivered direct to you by our own delivery service.
PHONES MAIN 1184 AND 619
Manufacturers of Mowry's Delicious ICE CREAM AND ICES

Phone Main 62

For Anything in

LUMBER
MILL WORK
PAINTS
CORRUGATED IRON
GLASS
OIL
NAILS
CEMENT AND PLASTER

The Newton Lumber and Manufacturing Company

Lieberman & Kapsch

Manufacturers of
Davenports and Large Easy Chairs
Fine Upholstering and Repairing.
DEALERS IN ANTIQUES

Phone Main 1153 — Independence Building

The
Reaute Salon
de Luxe

offers the best service in the city. Those who appreciate better beauty work will do well to make us a call.

M. D. Hillmer
6 E. PIKES PEAK AVE.
Phone Main 760

If you are particular about Butter, do not forget to include in your next grocery order a pound of

I X L
IT IS GOOD

and you will find it so.

Manufactured by
The I. X. L. Creamery Co.
At Home.

P.D. — P.D. — P.D. — P.D. — P.D.

THE GENUINE
"Pan Dandy Bread"

has been on the market here for one year. It still retains that same delicious taste which has made it so popular from the beginning.

"EVERY BITE BRINGS DELIGHT"

Order of your grocer.

The Star Bakery Co.
PHONE MAIN 785
417 S. TEJON ST.

P.D. — P.D. — P.D. — P.D. — P.D.

Fluff Rug and Carpet Weaving

Rugs Made Any Size.
"Fluff Rugs Sold."
Experienced Workmen.
Satisfaction Guaranteed

The Cleaver Compressed Air and Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.

Geo. E. Pauline, Mgr.
Phone Main 3397
1524 Manitou Boulevard
Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Stainsky Fur and Taxidermy Co.
5½ E. PIKES PEAK AVE.

Our stock of practically useful furs intended for the season is complete in every department. A visit to our store will greatly assist you in making your selections.

LADIES' FURS—You can save 25 to 40% by making your purchases now. Our Furs are made of superb and lustrous pelts. Furs of pleasing originality, are the extremely novel creation of fur wraps, coats, stoles and muffs.

MOUNTING BIRDS, ANIMALS, GAME HEADS, at reasonable prices.

Game heads attractive for rugs for holiday gifts.

Guaranty Paving Company
Andrew Johnson . . . . . P. A. Hultgren

CONTRACTORS FOR
CEMENT WORK
and CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION of all Descriptions

740 E. San Miguel St. — Phone Main 598

Phone Main 2887 — Phone Main 2887

AL STARK
ALL KINDS OF HAULING
CONTRACTING A SPECIALTY
Dirt, Gravel and Sand, Promptly Delivered.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY
"Read The Gazette"
60¢ PER MONTH 60¢
EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER — NOTARY PUBLIC

Get Your
MULTIGRAPHING
Done by
THE MULTIGRAPHING JOB OFFICE
314 Burns Bldg. — RALPH E. MINIER — M. 1119

Pyorrheagen Tooth Paste

For the treatment and prevention of Pyorrhea, sore, spongy, tender and bleeding gums. Overcomes acid mouth and prevents decay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Extra large tubes, 50 cents. All druggists.

The
Newton Lumber & Manufacturing Co.

Lumber of All Kinds, Millwork of All Kinds, Paints, Oil, Glass, etc.; Corrugated Iron, Nails, etc., etc.; Cement and Plaster.

AGENTS FOR BEAVER BOARD

Phone Main 62.

The KLEIN Automobile and Carriage PAINT SHOP

510-512 W. Huerfano St. — Phone Main 2817
W. O. DRENNAN, Prop.
Also proprietor of the PIONEER and MANITOU LIVERIES.
Tally-Ho's and Saddle Horses
Phone Hyland 9 — Manitou, Colo.

YOU CAN GET BETTER WORK AT AS GOOD PRICES
BY LEAVING YOUR CUT WORK
WITH THE ONLY ENGRAVING HOUSE
OPERATED IN COLORADO SPRINGS
The Howard Engraving Co
127 E. KIOWA STREET — PHONE M. 2680

IDEAL Auto Paint Shop

For First-Class Automobile AND Carriage PAINTING

Send Your Work to Us.
WM. E. FORCE, MGR.
19 W. Huerfano St.
Phone Main 568.

Auto Tops
SEAT COVERS

AUTO and CARRIAGE TRIMMING

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

J. W. HARTMAN
19 W. Huerfano St.
Phone Main 568.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Wants

WANTED Male Help

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

FEW BRIGHT YOUNG MEN

over 18, to prepare for RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, Colorado, beginning salary about $75 per month; fine promotion; exceptional opportunity now. Account Parcels Post. For full information and successful coaching, address A. C. Hoff, Prest., Denver, Colo.

A PRACTICAL tailor to rent room in new building opposite college; fine location for this business; special inducement to reliable man. Inquire at Murray Drug Co.

WANTED—A gold and silver band china decorator, with pottery experience. Write Herold China and Pottery Co., Golden, Colo.

WANTED—First-class butler; do not apply unless you have very best references. 301 Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs.

LEE YING PONG has bought out the Canon restaurant at 20½ E. Huerfano ct. from Sam Wah and will continue business under the same name.

PRIVATE TUTORING, afternoons and night. J. B. Walton, A. M., 524 N. Weber.

RAILROAD firemen, brakemen, $120. Experience unnecessary. Send age, postage. "Railway," care Gazette.

20 N. Nevada; hair cut, 15c; shave, 10c; you are next; the best.

WANTED—Female Help

HENDERSONS Employment office; good positions, help; service. 20 E. Kiowa. M. 2916.

LADIES, gents' and children's used clothing bought and sold at 33 N. Weber St. Phone Main 894.

FIRST-CLASS help furnished. Mrs. A. McGrath's Employment Office, 311 E. Bijou. Phone 4066J.

LAUNDRESS, reliable, neat, quick for Mondays. Phone M. 158.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 124 E. Willamette.

WANTED Situations

WORK, by married man; railroad and office experience, and night watchman; reliable city references. 937 Colo. Ave.

WANTED — By middle-aged colored woman, general housework or half-day work. 409 N. Royer.

BY young man, as bookkeeper, 3 years' experience, city references. 720 S. Tejon.

COMPETENT mother wishes care children, day, week or month; references. 28 Spruce.

EXPERIENCED laundress wishes family or bundle washing to take home or day work. Phone M. 3774W.

WANTED—Sewing and day work. Phone 3826M.

WOMAN wants bundle washing to do at her home. 317 N. El Paso.

EXPERIENCED laundress wants work. 811 N. Spruce.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER.
429 Hagerman Building.

WANTED Miscellaneous

ASH pits cleaned, express work done. Office, 114½ E. Cucharas. Phone Main 1004. H. T. O'Brien, Mgr.

Men's sewed soles 60c
Men's nailed soles 50c
Ladies' sewed soles 50c
Ladies' nailed soles 40c
Shoe Hospital, 25 E. Huerfano St.

WILL pay cash for a bargain in a small Cole's hot blast stove. Phone 844J.

PHYSICIAN wants part time office with reputable physician or dentist. Phone 3663J.

WE PAY 20c dozen for quart beer bottles; also highest prices for all kinds junk. Phone Main 813.

SHOES half-soled, 40c; rug weaving. 218 W. Third St., Ivywild.

LADIES', gentlemen's left-off clothing bought, sold. Ph. 204. 22 E. Huerfano.

ASH pits cleaned, baggage and moving. John D. Anderson. Ph. M. 3193J.

EXPRESS work, ashpits cleaned, junk bought. Ph. M. 1346; 31 E. Huerfano.

SAFETY razor blades sharpened. E. H. Morse, 111 E. Huerfano St.

SAFETY blades sharpened. Sun Drug Co. and Fiedler's cigar store.

Watch and Clock Repairing

WATCHES cleaned, 50c; mainspring, 50c; work guaranteed. We buy old gold and silver. S. Klein, 16 E. Huerfano. Phone 541.

CLAIRVOYANTS

4 YEARS a citizen of Colo. Springs; MRS. SAMPSON, noted psychic, all work guaranteed. Readings daily. Spiritual meetings Sun., Thurs. eve., 8 sharp. 110 N. Nevada. Phone 3334J.

CHIROPRACTORS

COULTRUP & COULTRUP, CHIROPRACTORS, 206 E. Pikes Peak. Telephone Main 898.

CAPSHAWS, "THE PIONEERS," 88 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 1221.

STORAGE & TRANSFER

IT'S the combination: experience, carefulness, promptness and price that has established our reputation as packers and movers of furniture; experienced men, modern storage are for your use. The Smith Storage and Transfer Co. Phone 100. 2 E. Kiowa.

STORAGE MILLER. We stores goods right. 107-111 S. Nevada.

FOR RENT OFFICES

FOR RENT — Office rooms, single or en suite. Gazette building. Apply Gazette Business Office.

FOR RENT—One furnished office in Gazette Bldg. Apply business office.

Wants

FOR RENT HOUSES Unfurnished

409 E. BIJOU, $22.50. 127 N. Wahsatch, $25. Near High school and postoffice. New. Guaranteed furnaces. Just installed. Open 2 to 3, daily.

VERY cozy modern 4-room apartment; coal and gas ranges; $15. 508 S. El Paso.

4-ROOM unfurn. rustic cottage, modern except heat. 226 Cheyenne Ave. $20 month. Ph. 1878, afternoons.

MODERN 5-room house, in fine condition; east front, on corner. 314 North Chestnut. W. E. McClung. Main 62.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished, 6 rooms, mod. except heat. 312 E. Willamette. J. E. Cox, 6 Ind. Bldg.

STRICTLY modern new flat, hot water heat and light, $22. Phone 996.

4-ROOM cottage, modern except heat. 511 E. Kiowa. Inquire at 509.

NICE 5-room cottage, close in. Call at 430 E. Huerfano.

7-ROOM house, modern except heat; block from car line. 1819 E. Bijou.

APARTMENTS at The Barton. Phone 2496. Call 116 N. Wahsatch.

6 ROOMS, modern except furnace, $18. 417 S. Weber St.

715 N. TEJON, rear, 2-rm. cottage, $6. Hahn, 928 N. Weber. Ph. 4008W.

7 ROOMS; modern; 410 E. Boulder. Apply 1210 N. Weber. Phone 3765W.

COLUMBIA APARTMENTS—5 rooms, strictly modern. Phone 2464.

LATONIA apartment of 6 rooms. See janitor or phone 745.

5-ROOM house; modern; on car line; near college; reasonable. Main 2848W.

3-ROOM house; two ranges; $10. 116 S. Corona St.

12-ROOM house, 930 N. Weber. Inquire Smith Packing Co.

6-ROOM modern house, 2 blocks south of court house. 503 S. Nevada.

FIVE-room apartment for rent, unfurnished. Inquire 425 E. Willamette.

4-ROOM house, partly modern. 625 E. St. Vrain. 16.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

ONE second-hand phaeton, fair condition; one farm wagon bed, new; one field roller. 117 N. Nevada.

ALL around young team, driving horse harness, buggies, wagon, rabbits and chickens. 607 Spruce.

WANTED—Horses and cattle to feed through January and February. Box 349.

WANTED—Pole for surrey; give details. P. O. Box 62, City.

FOR SALE—5 head horses and mares. 925 N. Spruce.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

R. W. HUNTER, fine piano tuning. 117 E. Pikes Peak, rear. Phone Main 1229.

GRADUATE OSTEOPATH

DR. G. W. PAULY

and wife, graduates of osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., under Dr. A. T. Still. Osteopathy corrects the cause of diseases, and thereby prevents further disease. Office, 201-202-203-204 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1701. Residence, 1532 N. Nevada. Phone Main 956.

We will show you to your satisfaction the cause of your trouble.

DR. E. E. CONWAY

Graduate and post work under specialists; consultation and examination free if by appointment. Phone or call 6 El Paso Bank Bldg., or phone Red 51.

DRS. J. P. O. Givens and Laura B. Givens, graduates under Dr. Still, founder of osteopathy; acute and chronic diseases treated. Calls answered. Office over Busy Corner.

Dr. Amelia E. Sparling, graduate; post-graduate; 15 years' practice; office at residence, 516 N. Cascade. Ph. M. 2022.

BOARD AND ROOMS

HASSAYAMPA TENT COLONY, at Wickenburg; best climate in Arizona. Comfortable tent houses; good board, $35 per month. E. I. Hutchinson, Wickenburg, Ariz.

NOW have sleeping porch; good home cooking. Mrs. Spangler, 409 N. Tejon.

MODERN rooms, with board; reasonable. 116 E. Boulder.

MISS WOMACK
432 N. Nevada. M. 1763

HOME-COOKED meals; close in. 225 N. Weber. Phone 3609J.

MISS HORTON
438 North Weber St. Phone 1424.

CHIROPODY

MRS. Dainwood, successor to G. H. Vogel, 42 First Nat'l. Bank Bldg. Main 320.

PATENTS

PATENTS OBTAINED—Fifteen years' experience. John G. Powell, Mercantile Bldg., Denver, Colo.

DRESSMAKING

QUEEN CITY College of Dressmaking and Tailoring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Laura G. Abendshien, instructor. Phone M. 318. El Paso Bank Bldg.

DRESS cutting and fitting, with instructions for finishing, alterations and remodeling. 617 N. Nevada.

SEWING by the day. Mrs. Nichols. Phone 2225. 723 N. Weber.

DRESSMAKING of all kinds; work guaranteed. 27 N. Nevada. M. 3889M.

Typewriters and Supplies

ALL makes repaired. Work guaranteed. Also rentals.
ZIMMERMAN SUPPLY CO.
Phone Main 711. 31 E. Kiowa St.

Wants

FOR RENT HOUSES Furnished

NEAT 5-room cottage, modern except heat; near car line; desirable location in Ivywild. Phone 427, or call Room 2, Midland Block.

$25 A MONTH for first floor apartment, 3 rooms and bath, modern, fully furnished, separate entrance. Address Y-46, Gazette.

FURNISHED four-room cottage; modern except heat; with garden and chicken yards. 729 E. Boulder. Inquire 408 E. Bijou.

4 ROOMS and sleeping porch; second floor; close in; steam heat. 1 call 16 N. Corona. Phone 3769W.

FOR RENT—Furnished, strictly modern, 8-room house. Inquire 1410 N. Nevada.

FOR RENT—Furn. or unfurn. new 4-r. and sleep. porch. 215 E. St. Vrain. J. E. Cox, 6 Ind. Bldg.

NEAT, clean cottage with fine sleeping porch; reasonable. Phone 2860. 1715 Wood.

4-ROOM cottage, furnished; sleeping porch; modern except heat. 326 E. Cache la Poudre.

FULLY modern seven room house for rent at your own price. Call 1098 or 299.

CHOICE two-room cottage; lights, gas, water, sleeping porch. 426 East Kiowa.

STRICTLY modern well furnished; hot water heat. 314 E. Cucharas.

DESIRABLE furnished bungalow; 16 E. Columbia. Phone 3947R.

3-ROOM, cozy house, fine location; free phone. Main 2352J.

SMALL modern bungalow, furnished complete. 1425 N. Royer. Ph. 2565W.

12 ROOMS, furnished at 621 N. Weber for rent cheap. Phone Main 849.

BUSINESS CHANCES

WELL established business, 13 years standing, never been offered for sale before, best of reasons for selling. Y-19, Gazette.

GOOD BUSINESS for sale at a bargain if taken at once; reason for selling, am leaving town on other business. Address Y-23 Gazette.

OLD reliable business; money maker; leaving town. Man, quick. Address Y-68, Gazette.

FOR SALE—A first-class restaurant; less than half price. Payments if desired. Inquire O. E. Hemenway, 117 S. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Clean stand in lobby First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Call 127 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE Miscellaneous

PUNCHING BAG OUTFIT—Cost $12. Will sell for $2 cash. Will trade for good pair of skates or revolver. Phone Main 233. 21 E. Kiowa St.

FIRST cutting of good timothy hay, $11 per ton. L. A. Parker, phone Black 971.

WEBSTER'S unabridged dictionary; edition of 1900. A bargain. Call Room 5, Gazette Bldg.

BRAND new window tent, fit any window, for sale reasonable; also warm sleeping room for rent. 824 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Cow and calf; also one good all-around work horse. 601 N. Pine.

GOOD standing desk and money drawer, cheap. Address X-55 Gazette.

DRY screened plaster sand. Stark, M. 2887.

L. C. SMITH typewriter, like new; cheap. Address Y-54, Gazette.

SINGER sewing machines, used very little; cheap for cash. 210 N. Tejon.

TWO Brunswick pool tables and fixtures. Inquire 24 E. P. P. Ave.

TO TRADE

WANTED—VACANT LOT

North, between Wood Ave. and Weber; in exchange for a new modern bungalow.

NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exch. Bank Bldg.
Phone M. 199. J. C. Croy, Pres.

A 30-ACRE fruit farm in Garfield Co., Colo., well improved, 1½ miles from R. R. town, to trade for residence here. G. B. Dickey, 113 E. Kiowa.

HOUSE and lot on Lincoln Ave. Trade equity for horse, cow, motorcycle, groceries or anything. Carrier No. 12, P. O.

WANTED—To trade almost new 6-room cottage in good locality for milch cows. L. J. Norton, Peyton, Colo.

MONEY WANTED

WANTED $2,000, will pay 12 per cent if borrowed immediately; security, valuable building lots in Outremont, fashionable suburb of Montreal, the metropolis of Canada; commercial value, $21,000. Will deal with principals, no agents. Write or call Dr. Bertram, 221 Manitou avenue, Manitou, Colo.

SHOE REPAIRING

QUICK and first-class work while you wait at Peterson's Shoe Shop, 121 E. Kiowa St. Phone Main 1276.

AUTOMOBILES

SEE us for high-grade repairing on radiators, lamps, fenders, windshields and speedometers. Radiator work guaranteed for 90 days. Western Radiator & Plating Works, 15 S. Cascade. New management.

WE have a Pierce-Arrow, a Hudson, a Franklin, a Cadillac and an electric coupe at bargain prices. The G. W. Blake Auto Co.

POULTRY SUNDRIES

FOR SALE—Fancy young Flemish Giant bucks; reasonable. 1010 E. Cache la Poudre.

CHOICE Flemish Giant does, bred, reasonable; wagon, cheap. 422 N. El Paso.

Wants

FOR RENT ROOMS Furnished

ELEGANT private home, thoroughly modern; no children or invalids. Will name reasonable rates to congenial, permanent tenants. Will not attempt to raise rent during next season. 944 N. Walnut.

FOR RENT—Nice steam heated rooms, housekeeping if desired, good location; close in. 321 East Bijou street.

LARGE, warm south room, with or without board; in small family. 219 E. Yampa.

APARTMENT, 4 or 5 rooms, first floor; heat and light furnished. 315 N. Weber.

NICELY furnished, sunny room; housekeeping privileges. Main 2598. 501 N. Weber.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, sleeping porch; gas range; no sick. 327 E. Bijou.

STEAM-HEATED rooms, single or en suite; private baths, sleeping porches; close in. 28 W. Bijou.

GLADSTONE Apartment. Steam heated; janitor service; strictly modern. Phone 2244.

COZY flat, 2 sunny rooms and sleeping porches, bath; plenty of heat and hot water. 326 E. Yampa.

TWO or three private housekeeping rooms, very reasonable. Call M. 1873, 228 E. Huerfano.

NICE housekeeping rooms, hot and cold water, bath, reasonable. 119 N. Weber.

TWO modern downstairs rooms; housekeeping, sleeping porch; cheap. Ph. 3260J.

LARGE rooms, with sleeping porch; hot and cold water; also small room. 1615 N. Tejon.

TWO nicely furnished housekeeping rooms. 117 S. Weber.

LARGE rooms, steam heat, board if desired. 329 E. Kiowa.

TWO housekeeping rooms. 123 East Pikes Peak Ave.

MODERN flat, south, sleeping porches. 317 E. San Rafael. Phone M. 3551M.

FOR RENT—Furnished room with kitchenette. 317 North Weber.

2 OR 4-room apts., mod.; private baths, heat, light; near college. Phone 2186.

ONE large room, close in, men only; winter rates. 815 E. St. Vrain.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, modern; newly furnished. 116 E. Boulder.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN

On dry farming lands, irrigated ranches or city property at lowest rates. I make no chattel loans, but if you want cheap money on real estate, and want it quick, call or phone

W. W. WILLIAMSON
40-41 Bank Block. Phone Main 470

$10.00 AND UP. $10.00 AND UP.
MONEY LOANED
CONFIDENTIALLY
on household goods, pianos, livestock, diamonds, second mortgages, etc. Room 36 First National Bank Bldg. Phone Main 170.
$10.00 AND UP. $10.00 AND UP.

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, diamonds, horses, cattle, or anything of value; easy payments; confidential. The Private Loan Bank, C. W. Bohannon, Alex Koehler. Rooms 8-9, 24 S. Tejon St. Main 1567.

2% CHATTEL LOANS 2%
on household goods, live stock or any good security at 2 per cent per month. Room 203 Colorado Bldg. Phone 1013. Harry Leven.

$2,500 TO LOAN on dry land; no agents. Call 3617J.

$25.00 UP to loan on pianos, household goods, cattle, autos; lowest rates; no delays. City Loan Bank, 21 Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE FURNITURE

REMNANT sale of linoleum at Rug Store all week; reducing rug stock to invoice; 1,000 rugs to pick from. 331 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

FOUND

FOUND—The way to recover lost articles. Just put a lost ad. in The Gazette. We guarantee the return of the article at no charge for the ad.

FOR SALE FURNITURE

REMEMBER N. A. Robinson, the rug man; largest stock in Colo. 331 E. Pikes Peak.

HOMESTEADS

CHOICE homesteads. See me before locating and save money. Ph. M. 2872.

LOST

LOST—On Monday afternoon in Hibbard's store, or on street near by, a small black purse containing $5 bill, 3 silver dollars and change and trunk key. Return to Gazette. Reward.

LIGHT gray chinchilla overcoat, with black astrakan collar and cuffs; taken from 305 Colorado Bldg. by mistake. Liberal reward at Gazette.

STRAYED from Manitou two bay mules; small; one built stocky; no brand. Notify Manitou Transfer. Phone Hyland 9.

LOST—Solid gold watch, Keystone make, No. 4,625,840, Waltham movement, between Fort Collins and Greeley. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Set barber's razor straps, between corner Cascade and Vermijo and Colorado Springs laundry. Liberal reward at Gazette.

WILL the lady who took black astrachan coat in mistake for her own at street car mens dance, Majestic hall, Jan. 1, please call at Gazette and leave address.

LIGHT, cream-colored, curly poodle dog (large size); answers to name "Ponto;" gone since Dec. 30. Black 961. Address Mrs. H. H. Jones, Gen. Del. Reward.

LOST—Gold Kappa Sigma pin, set with ruby and pearl. Reward at Gazette

Wants

FOR SALE Real Estate

YOU'LL ORDER THE MOVING VAN WHEN YOU'VE SEEN THIS $3500 BARGAIN

It's a modern type, very attractive; its large reception hall has fireplace, with stationary book shelves on either side, and open staircase; dining room with bay window is roomy and cheerful; spacious kitchen, has gas and coal ranges and water heater; bedrooms, too, are large and the bath is up to date. The house is of recent construction, is in a choice location and has the correct exposure. It should bring $4,500. The low price is made for immediate sale.

BARNETT-SHELLENBERGER REALTY COMPANY
5 E. Pikes Peak Ave. M 263

KANSAS FARM
640 ACRES
ALL IRRIGATED
$45.00 PER ACRE

All good soil, lies well for irrigation; controls its own irrigation system; abundance water for all purposes. Only 2½ miles from shipping point. Favorable terms, but no trade.

BARNETT-SHELLENBERGER REALTY COMPANY
5 E. Pikes Peak Ave. M 263

LOST

LOST—Small gold pin, round, lady's head, between Burns theater and Wahsatch, on Pikes Peak Ave. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—On Sunday evening, between 700 N. Spruce and Monument, a gold pin with stone in center. Return to Gazette.

WILL the party that found fountain pen on window desk in First National bank, Friday afternoon, please return same to this office?

LOST—Gold cuff button, at Princess theater or downtown district; marked M. C. C. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Pen knife, on Cache la Poudre to Lake No. 1 Monument park. Reward at Gazette office.

BUNDLE of man's laundry, between Peck's Corral on Nevada and 600 blk. E. Willamette. Reward at Gazette.

WILL the party who has No. 10 skate return to Gazette and get their larger Winslow?

LOST—On N. Tejon or E. Willamette, lady's left hand white kid glove with black stitching. Return this office.

LOST—1 long tan silk glove (left hand). Sat. evening. Please leave at Gazette.

LOST—Brown purse, near Fourth and Colo. Ave., Colo. City; about $30 in bills and some change. Reward if returned to this office.

LOST—Small seal skin coin purse in 5 and 10 cent store, contained $1 bill and some change, purple lined. Please return this office.

LOST—Man's Falcon wheel, drab color, large handle bars and seat. Reward if returned to Gazette office.

LOST—Blue enameled pin in Antlers ball room, Wed. p. m. (30th). Reward at this office.

LOST—Between Twelfth and Fifteenth street, west Colorado Springs, one black silk belt. Return Gazette.

THE party was seen who took checked mackinaw off of tree at Monument park. Please return to Gazette.

TAN leather handbag; burnt work; contained purse and money. Reward. Gazette.

LOST—Carriage robe, Monday evening, on Cascade Ave., from Glockner to Pikes Peak. Return this office, reward.

LOST—A four-leafed clover tie pin with a pearl in center. Return to this office and receive reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, between 1915 W. Pikes Peak and Glockner. Return to Gazette; reward.

BLACK PURSE containing about $3. Lost about three weeks ago. Reward. Gazette.

LOST—Near corner of Tejon and Columbia, spectacles in black leather case. Reward if returned to Gazette.

BLACK striped velvet bag with gold clasp marked E. C. G. Reward Gaz.

DARK brown fur boa, Sunday morning. Return to Gazette. Reward.

LOST—Bunch of keys, Sunday or Monday. Reward. Return to Gazette.

LOST in Ivywild, white and tan bulldog. Call Main 3744W. Reward.

LOST—Arts and craft belt pin, night of Dec. 31st. Reward Gazette.

LOST—Plain gold magazine pencil. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST—Buffalo robe, from automobile. Finder return to Kaufman's store. Suitable reward.

LOST—Gold locket; initial M. A. P. Reward for return to Gazette.

FRATERNITY PIN, with initials, R. H. B. on back. Reward at this office.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Assurance Savings and Loan Association will be held at the office of the Association, 116 East Pikes Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, January 19th, 1915, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The renewal of the corporation will be considered.

HAROLD W. LOOMIS,
Secretary.

THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Title and Trust Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 129 East Pikes Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, at 3 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, January 12, 1915.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on the 2nd day of January, 1915, and will reopen on the day after the final adjournment of the meeting.

Yours very truly,
W. R. WATERTON,
Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Colorado Savings Bank of Colorado Springs will be held at the office of the said Bank on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, between the hours of 2:30 P. M. and 3:30 P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

F. P. EVANS,
Cashier.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Empire Water & Power Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 102 N. Tejon street, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, January 25, 1915.

R. L. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 2, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The State Savings Bank will be held at the office of the Bank in Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 12, 1915, at nine a. m. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

W. E. JOHNSON,
Cashier.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of The Intermountain Railway, Light and Power Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 412 Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1915, at 2 o'clock p. m.

THE INTERMOUNTAIN RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
By THOMAS L. WILKINSON,
Secretary.

I WILL not be responsible for bills contracted by Howard Boland. (Signed) Mrs. M. G. Boland, Jan. 8, '15.

FANCY SOCKS CENTURIES OLD

Multicolored Hosiery Worn When the World Was Young

From the London Chronicle.

Colored socks are chiefly associated with the modern dandy, but they were worn on the banks of the Nile in the Third and Fourth centuries!

Four socks in hues that would give a pause to the smart man of today are included in an exhibition of relics, retrieved from the ruins of Antinoe, which are on view at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington house. They are children's socks, and notwithstanding that they have been buried for all these centuries the colors are extremely fresh. They run in horizontal ribs of—in one instance—yellow, green, red, black and brown. Each sock is bifurcated to be worn with sandals. Those belonging to adults are sober in hue and, so far as the discoveries show, colored hose was only worn by the youngsters.

Apparently the children were well provided for in these distant days. The toys unearthed include:

Rag and wooden dolls;
Wooden horse;
Waxed surface wooden tablet, with alphabet;
Whips;
Rattles; and
Rag balls.

A fragment of pile carpet was also found. It has a red border and is attributed to the Sixth century. J. de M. Johnson, M. A., who is responsible for the interesting finds, hesitates to say it is the oldest carpet extant, but another authority inclined to that view.

A particularly valuable section of the exhibition is confined to papyri—the vegetable material upon which the people of Antinoe used to inscribe their writings. Exceeding care was necessary in flattening out these coveted remnants. Two discoveries of especial importance are 10 pages of Idylls of Theocritus and a page of Juvenal's Satires. There are annotations in the margin, and both relics are amongst the oldest Theocritan and Juvenal manuscripts found in Egypt.

Mr. Johnson states that all blank papyrus uncovered in the earth heaps is torn into small pieces and thrown to the winds to prevent the papyrus forgers adding to their store of material with which they are wont to impose on the public.

HOW THEY DO THE TANGO IN THE ARGENTINE

From the Musician.

The now world-famous "Tango" that is so occupying our minds (and also our feet), attained its first prominence in the Argentine Republic, and so, naturally enough, it is the country that leads the way in showing the world new methods of "doing the tango."

The Central Cordoba railroad, running between the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, up the Parana river to Asuncion del Paraguay, a distance of about 875 miles, has put on a dining car that is unique in having installed a player-piano, with a young lady to operate it. During meal hours the diners are regaled with all the latest music of the day; after meals the tables are folded up and pushed to one side, and any who wish, limited in number only by the space, may dance the tango to their hearts' content. So expert are they in South America that the swaying of the train disturbs them not the least.

Through passenger service on the Central Cordoba railway from Buenos Aires to Asuncion was inaugurated on October 12, last, when this musical innovation was put into practice. So successful has it proved in making the journey pass pleasantly for the passengers that many other cars have been equipped in similar fashion. The idea is also favorably looked on by many of the owners of private cars, several of which are fitted up this way.

Let us not smugly consider ourselves ahead of every other nation in this hemisphere in everything for in doing the tango at least Argentina "can dance all around us."

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
60 CENTS A MONTH

Want an Agent to Sell for You Who Really Knows How to Sell?

Lively, Alert hustlers read the Want Ad columns of the paper. To reach the red-blooded sort of agent, use Gazette Want Ads.

Railroad Time Tables

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

Effective November 8, 1914.
City Ticket Office, 123 E. Pikes Peak Ave. Phone Main 96.

SOUTH, EAST AND WEST

No.	TO	Leaves
1	Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	10:35 am
5	Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	11:45 am
9	Pueblo, Canon City, Kansas City and St. Louis	2:35 pm
11	Pueblo, Wichita, Kansas City and St. Louis	6:10 p. m.
15	Salida, Leadville, Grand Junction, Ouray, Telluride, Alamosa and Durango	10:35 am

NORTH TO DENVER AND DENVER CONNECTIONS

No.	FROM	Leaves
16	Grand Junction, Leadville, Telluride, Ouray, Salida, Durango and Alamosa	4:45 am
12	Pueblo, St. Louis, Kansas City and Wichita	9:25 am
10	Canon City, Pueblo, St. Louis and Kansas City	1:25 pm
4	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	3:45 pm
2	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	5:45 pm

Trains to Manitou. Ar. from Manitou

41	7:30 am	42	8:35 am
43	11:00 am	44	11:35 am
45	4:10 pm	46	5:00 pm

SANTA FE

Union Station, East Pikes Peak Avenue
Corrected to November 8, 1914

COLORADO SPRINGS TO DENVER

No.	Leave Colorado Springs	Arrive Denver
7	4:05 am	7:00 am
5	7:25 am	10:00 am
807	11:40 am	2:15 pm
11	3:15 pm	5:50 pm
3	7:00 pm	9:30 pm

DENVER TO COLORADO SPRINGS

No.	Leave Denver	Arrive Colo Springs
12	9:00 am	11:40 am
2	12:15 pm	2:45 pm
810	3:30 pm	6:15 pm
6	7:45 pm	10:20 pm
8	11:30 pm	2:00 am

EASTBOUND AND CALIFORNIA

8	To Pueblo	2:05 am
12	Kansas City and Chicago	11:45 am
810	Kansas City and Chicago, California Limited connection	6:30 pm
6	Kansas City and Chicago	10:30 pm

C. C. HOYT, City Passenger Agent
Phone Main 163.

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Effective Nov. 8, 1914.
City Ticket Office, 123 E. Pikes Peak Ave. Phone Main 96.

Arrive		Depart
9:15 am	St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita and Hot Springs. Ark., daily	6:10 pm
1:20 pm	Fast Mail, St. Louis, Hot Springs, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth	2:05 pm

COLORADO & SOUTHERN LINES

119 East Pikes Peak Avenue
Phone Main 164.
Effective November 8, 1914.

No.	NORTHBOUND	Leave
7	For Denver from Texas and the Gulf	4:00 am
5	For Denver, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, north and west, Puget Sound, California	7:25 am
607	For Denver, Omaha, Chicago and East, De Lux for California	11:40 am
11	For Denver	3:15 pm
3	For Denver, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha, Chicago and East	7:00 pm
	SOUTHBOUND.	
8	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	2:05 am
12	For Pueblo	11:45 am
2	Pueblo and Trinidad Fast Mail	2:50 pm
810	For Pueblo	6:30 pm
4	For Pueblo	10:30 pm

G. H. LOGAN, Commercial Agent.

COLORADO MIDLAND

(MIDLAND ROUTE)
121 East Pikes Peak Ave. Phone 376
All trains arrive at and depart from Santa Fe-Colorado Midland station, East Pikes Peak avenue.

No.		
5	For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast	12:20 pm
6	From Grand Junction, Glenwood, Leadville	6:50 am

ROCK ISLAND LINES

Effective Sunday, November 29.

No	LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS.	
6	Rocky Mountain Limited for Omaha and Chicago	9:45 am
80	Colorado Flyer for Kansas City and St. Louis	1:00 pm
4	Eastern Express for Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis	2:00 pm
1	For Pueblo	8:00 am
	ARRIVE IN COLORADO SPRINGS.	
3	From Pueblo	9:35 am
5	Colorado Express from Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis	7:20 am
80	Colorado Flyer from Kansas City and St. Louis	11:20 am
7	Rocky Mountain Limited from Chicago and Omaha	2:15 pm
3	From Pueblo	4:40 pm

H. S. TORRINGTON, City Passenger Agent
2 East Pikes Peak Avenue.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP

Effective November 8, 1914.

3	Daily—Leave Colo. Springs	11:30 am
	Arrive Cripple Creek	2:55 pm
4	Daily—Leave Cripple Creek	4:05 pm
	Arrive Colorado Springs	6:30 pm

All trains arrive and depart from the Santa Fe-Colorado & Southern station, Colorado Springs.

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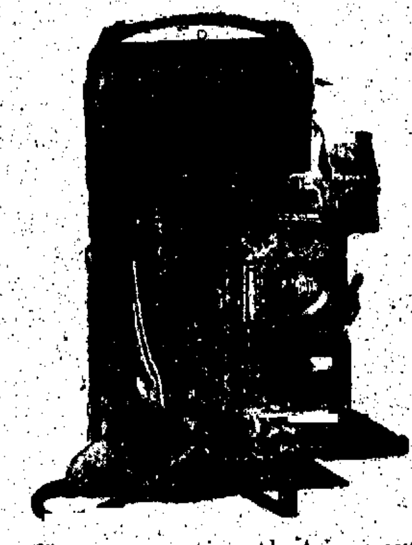

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The greatest photographic advance in twenty years.

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PHONES MAIN 90 AND 750
CORNER OPPOSITE P. O.
Quickest Delivery Service in This Town

WHITE GOODS SALE Muslin Underwear.......... 1/3 Off
I. POLANT
119 S. Tejon St.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Forecast: Colorado—Fair Monday and Tuesday, without decided temperature change.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado Springs weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:

Temperature at 6 a. m.	28
Temperature at 12 m.	29
Temperature at 6 p. m.	18
Maximum temperature	30
Minimum temperature	18
Mean temperature	24
Max. bar. pres. inches	24.23
Min. bar. pres. inches	24.13
Mean vel. of wind per hour	8
Max. vel. of wind per hour	17
Relative humidity at noon	79
Dew point at noon	24
Precipitation in inches	.01

CITY BRIEFS

BIRTH—Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Schuber, 713 West Cucharas street, are the parents of a son, born Saturday.

MINISTERS TO MEET—The regular weekly meeting of the Ministerial association will be held this morning at 11 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A.

TWO AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS—A used Franklin and an electric coupe at unheard-of prices for cash. See the G. W. Blake Auto Co. Adv.

ART EXHIBIT—Leslie J. Skelton's exhibition of landscape paintings is open daily at the Colorado college art gallery, Perkins hall, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

ZABUD COUNCIL—There will be a stated convocation of Colorado Springs chapter No. 6 and Zabud council No. 8, at Masonic temple, tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. There will be work in the M. M. degree and business in the council.

KILLED IN FIRE—A horse valued at $100 was killed early yesterday morning in a fire which destroyed a barn and sheds in the rear of 324 and 326 West Costilla street. The horse was owned by E. Dunnan and the property is occupied by D. Eisen. The cause of the fire is not known.

BIRTH—Mr. and Mrs. Walton Harrington are the parents of an eight-pound daughter born January 6. The baby has been named Elizabeth and is the first grandchild of Thomas J. Fisher, a pioneer resident of Colorado Springs who was associated with General Palmer in the early development of the region.

Take home a box of JOHNSTON'S chocolates, she will like them. Adv.

GERMAN AVIATORS BOMBARD DUNKIRK

PARIS, Jan. 10 (Midnight).—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Dunkirk says that a dozen German aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk and environs Sunday. Thirty bombs were thrown by the airmen, but, owing to the precautions that had been taken, there were few victims. The material damage was unimportant.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, HUMORIST--AUTHOR, DIES IN ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL, Jan. 10.—Marshall P. Wilder, the author and humorist, died at a local hotel early today from heart trouble, complicated by a slight attack of pneumonia. Mr. Wilder had been in poor health for the past two weeks and last Friday was forced to cancel his vaudeville engagement here. The body was shipped to relatives in New York tonight.

Since the death of his wife, more than a year ago, Mr. Wilder had been visibly depressed, his friends say, and this had effected his health. Two weeks ago he contracted a cold, which, his physician said, developed into pneumonia yesterday. He was much improved last night, however, but early this morning suffered a complete collapse and died at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Wilder, who was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1859, became a public entertainer at an early age and in this capacity appeared at one time before the English royalty. Among his best known books are "The Sunny Side of the Street" and "Smiling Around the World."

BELGIAN ROMANCE ENDS IN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN LONDON

By PHILIP EVERETT

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In the sordid surroundings of Godalming police court there was unfolded a romance of the Belgian refugees which has touched the hearts of all who heard it. The principal character is a young Belgian woman accused of attempting to commit suicide.

Maria Pigneur, the prisoner, and two Belgian officers called at a hotel in Godalming and had luncheon there. Afterward Maria went into another room and there drank a large quantity of liniment. Aid was quickly brought to her and she recovered.

As the evidence in the police court brought out, Lieutenant Collard, one of the two Belgian officers, had been in love with the girl, but in Belgium no officer is allowed to marry unless it is shown that his intended wife has a dowry of at least 40,000 francs ($8,000).

Lieutenant Collard was wounded early in the campaign and brought to a hospital in Antwerp. Here Miss Pigneur came to see him every day.

She was in Antwerp throughout the bombardment. For four days and nights she stayed in a cellar without food. All her clothes were lost in the confusion and she had to make herself some garments in the light of a candle before she could leave the city and come to England.

Lieutenant Collard had preceded her here. They met by accident at a railroad station where the lieutenant had gone to see a comrade off to the front.

Apparently the lieutenant's devotion had cooled. It seems that by reason of the bombardment and the chaos in Belgium whatever dowry Miss Pigneur had had was now gone.

Three or four days after this Collard received a letter from Miss Pigneur in which she said that as he seemed to have lost his affection for her, they had better part. He wrote back saying this was agreeable to him and seemed the best thing in the circumstances.

But a little later she sent him a telegram saying she was coming to Godalming for a last interview and explanation.

The woman's story excited general sympathy in the court room. The police superintendent who had charge of the case that he would provide a home for the girl if she were set free. The magistrate seemed deeply moved.

"The prisoner has undoubtedly undergone in the last five months all the suffering she deserves," he said. "She is discharged."

FARKER HOUSE ROLLS
PAN ROLLS
PHELPS
111 E. BIJOU

Special for This Week

For this week only we are selling Our Own Home Cured Hams at 18c per lb.

Of recognized superiority because of their sweet mild flavor and perfect curing. Any size you may prefer and remember they are extremely reasonable at 18c per lb.

Sommers' Market
QUALITY MARKET GOODS.
113 S. TEJON ST.
Call Main 114

Tempting Soups Special Assortment
$1.20 VALUE FOR 95c

The assortment consists in two cans onion, two cans consomme, two cans mock turtle, two cans ox-tail, two cans Scotch broth, one can bouillon and one can vegetable, making 12 cans in all.

They're the "READYMAID" brand, put out by the most famous soup manufacturers in America, and they're guaranteed fresh and good.

They've been moving rather slowly, and to get them started we're making the above special price for the assortment.

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PHONE MAIN EIGHTY-THREE
112-114 N. Tejon St.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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NEW STEPS FOR THE CAPITOL

Approach too East Entrance in Constant Use for 80 Years

From Popular Mechanics.

Weathered and worn by more than 80 years of service, the wide stone steps leading to the east entrance of the Capitol at Washington are to be replaced. The wear on the steps, caused by hundreds of thousands of persons climbing them, has been so great that they have become not only unsightly, but also dangerous in their present chipped and battered condition.

It is at the bottom of this flight of steps that the president takes the oath of office every four years. When they were set in place in 1830, the senate and house wings had not yet been erected, and the old wooden dome was still a part of the structure. For beginning the present improvement congress appropriated $50,000, but it is expected that at least $75,000 additional will be necessary to complete it.

It is interesting to note that when the District of Columbia was originally laid out, it was the belief that the ultimate growth would be to the southeast. It was because of this that the main entrance of the Capitol was made to face the east. Contrary to plans, however, the growth took an opposite direction, and years ago necessitated the construction of the west entrance to the Capitol, which since that time has been the one chiefly used.

DULL, SPLITTING, SICK HEADACHE

Dr. James' Headache Powders relieve at once—10 cents a package.

You take a Dr. James' Headache Powder and in just a few moments your head clears and all neuralgia and distress vanishes. It's the quickest and surest relief for headache, whether dull, throbbing, splitting or nerve-racking. Send someone to the drug store and get a dime package now. Quit suffering—it's so needless. Be sure you get Dr. James' Headache Powders—then there will be no disappointment.

ADV

WHY NOT try the PLAZA when you can get—

Suite of 3 rooms with bath	$30.00
Suite of 3 rooms	25.00
Suite of 2 rooms	20.00

Other rooms from $5.00 a month up. Come in and see.

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Sale of Stand Lamps
ALL THIS WEEK
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We are overstocked with portable stand lamps, and to reduce our supply immediately, are offering them all this week at 33⅓% off the regular prices. We have many attractive designs to match any color scheme.

We Rent Vacuum Cleaners
50c per day

The Baty Electric Co.
12 E. BIJOU ST. PHONE M. 1413

ABOUT THE "TERRIBLE TURK"

George Marvin, in The World's Work.

The popular western conception of the Turkish army is something in the nature of a wild Zouave, marshaled in battalions and fired with a fanatical, homicidal mania. But nowhere in Turkey will you find such a conception realized. The great majority of Ottoman regulars are singularly plain, unpicturesque, unpretentious soldiery.

On their heads they wear either gray bashlyks wound turbanwise or plain fezes or "kalpaks" of a yellowish brown color corresponding to their German-made uniforms of rough, woolen cloth. Their legs are wound in a bulky way with the same material in a Turkish conception of a puttee, and on their feet either short boots or the soft leather moccasinlike shoes of the Balkans give them a comfortable agricultural look. Singly or in bulk there is nothing at all smart about them, but they look exceedingly equal to the delivery of goods.

Altogether they appear as well able to fade indistinguishably into the landscape as anything human could. Many of them are Anatolians and some are ruddy-faced Kurds from the Caucasus; others come from the Taurus mountains, back of Konia and Aleppo, swarthy Syrians and Arab types. Any one of them will fight at the drop of a hat. He would not have to change anything. There is nothing about him to polish or to be kept clean. As he stands he sleeps and eats, drills, marches and goes into battle.

SAVE SOLDIERS' DOGS

From a Personal from the London Observer.

On H. M. S. Good Hope was a seaman whose dog, Molly, was (the sailor's mother writes) "the apple of his eye, which makes her, if possible, more precious to me now that he has gone." This is but one of the cases we are helping by regular supplies of dog biscuits. No man who is fighting his country's battles should be compelled to destroy his dog.

We wish to purchase dog licenses for the pets of our soldiers and sailors. Will you help?

All money given will buy biscuits and licenses; no deductions for expenses.

National Canine Defense league, 27 Regent street, S. W.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT OCCASION

From the Washington Star.

"You've had that canopy running from your front door to the curbstone for a long time."

"Yes. After my wife had a party I told 'em to leave the canopy. The weather's pretty rough, and I've got some people coming to the house that I want to take the best possible care of."

"Are you going to give another party?"

"No. I'm going to put in a ton of coal."

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